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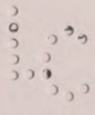
an

international union language.

by

compliments *elias molee. ph. b.*

☞ teutonish can be understood by over twenty millions at first sight; that is, by all who understand english and an other teutonic language, when teutonish is learned, it can b written to any person in any part of the civilized world, and find interpretors in any city of over three thousand inhabitants.

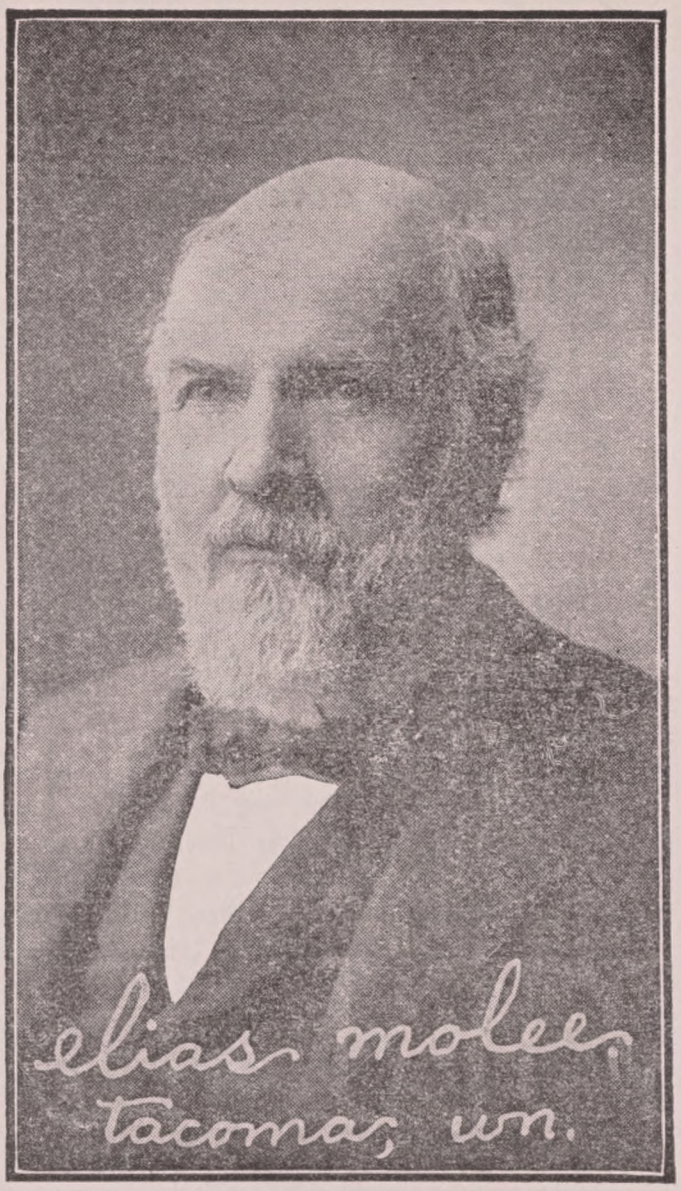


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nu teutonish.

introductory.

§ 1.

e unnecessary capital letters h for many years bn discarded in teutonish. there is also now e lawyer in the city of san francisco, california, who uses no capital letters in his writings, without any disadvantage t his business. the reasons for this simplification v our english language will b explained in e teutonish grammar n reader.

12 abbreviations h bn adopted t make writing that much easier. e immense value v more abbreviations will b explained in e teutonish reader farther on.

e easiest immediate reform that could b made in english, german, scandinavian n dutch, would b e dropping v e capital letters n e adoption v a few abbreviations; z follows:—

b., be	**hd**, had	**t**, to, too	**bn**, been	**hs**, has	**v**, of, (ov)
e, the	**n**, and	**z**, as	**h**, have	**nsf**, etc.	**2**, two, nsf

we hope that e honorable readers will b indulgent enough t tolerate this slight deviation from the standard mode v writing in a book on language reform. we all know that there can b no improvements without some changes. e author would not h dared t deviate from e regular road, unless he hd substituted, what he considers a better way for e future. in printing without ,,caps", an ,,*m*" n ,,*n*" quod should b placed after every period.

e proposed language contained in this work, is not put forth in a dogmatic spirit, but only z a language t serve z a basis for farther international negotiations between e teutonic peoples. e good will n sympathy v teachers, editors n ministers are hoped for.

e author having spent his whole life in studying n teaching several modern tongues, z well z having studied e new proposed international languages; z, ,,volapük, spellin, pasilingua, interpretor, lingua, esperanto, anglo-franca n visona,'' believes that he hs e moral right n e missionary duty t assist his fellowman in this line v thought.

this book is not put forth, z a matter v money-making speculation, but purely for the satisfaction of working for e noble ideal v contributing t e reunification v e tentonic people on one common language. we know from history that e teutons, z late z the first centuries v our christian era, hd practically only one language, which they all understood.

even z late z e time v alfred e great v england, n up t e 11th century, before e norman-french conquest v england, people could go from england to holland, germany, denmark, norway n sweden, n b understood in their own language. e continental teutons could likewise come from norway, sweden, denmark, germany n holland, t visit e english teutons n b understood in their own language. ,,teutonish", therefore, aims at creating a public sentiment in favor v a reunited, common teutonic mother tongue for the whole race, z soon z possible.

in order t prevent e idea that .,teutonish" is a money-making scheme, e author hs paid e printer out v his own purse, n given e books away gratis, z far z e author's publication goes.

the author hs only published 1,000 copies from e types, 400 on heavy linnen paper, n bound 400 in cloth with gilt letters, t b sent t 400 teutonic universities n libraries in europe n america for reading n safe keeping. e other 600 copies on thin paper hs bn sent t a few leading newspapers in europe n america, minus about 200 copies t b sent t special scholars upon their request free republications by others are desired.

e writer is willing t furnish this book v teutonish t any publisher in europe or america for republication, without pay, or without acknowledgement, except t call the language ,,teutonish". this book is not ,,copy-righted, but equally free t all publishers t quote in whole or in part, z may b desired, n sell such books in e open market themselves, with such additions, abbreviations n improvements z they think proper.

e author believes that no international language can b adopted without e co-operation v e linguists n rulers v several large commercial nations. so long z it is left t private men n societies, they will naturally neutralize each others' proposed plans by endless discussions n counterplans without any power t introduce them into e national schools. no one will h confidence enough in a private scheme; hence, e national universities n governments must find enough good points in teutonish t improve n republish it.

if, on e other hand, the teutons should not find enough good points in teutonish t republish, translate, n republish it over n over again many times in all e teutonic countries, then e plan would not h succeeded even if a very large issue hd bn published. 1,000 books will, however, b enough t make this scheme known t influential men, besides 1,000 books is all that the author can afford t print himself n give away, in order t call attention t e grandest reunification v our teutonic race, ,,e teutonish union tongue."

whenever a teutonic language congress meets, e high delegates will always b allowed t borrow copies v e toutonish language for comparison from e universities, where teutonish copies are now found, n return them t e universities, after a year's time, or more.

rev. johan martin schleyer, will always h e honor z an individual, n germany will h e credit v having produced a plan for an international language which has indirectly caused many other plans t b set forth; z, *"idiom neutral" spelin, esperanto, lingua, interpretor, pasilingua n anglofranca.* e author hs received many suggestions from all e foregoing efforts in this line v study in his later improvements v teutonish; but he hs followed his own inner light n heart in e construction.

e author v teutonish does not claim t know z many languages, z rev. schleyer, nor z many z max müller v england, nor jakob grimm v germany, nor z many languages z rasmus rask v denmark, but e author has tried t b thoro in e teutonic group; z, english, german, danish, norwegian, swedish, dutch n anglo-saxon. besides a general knowledge v greek n latin, he hs studied a little french, spanish, italian, russian, turkish n chinese, t find, if possible, some good principles which might b adopted wholly or partially into teutonish, t make it a more perfect medium for receiving n imparting ideas n feelings on all branches v thought.

a knowledge v many foreign tongues, however, is not

enough t a production v e most perfect language scheme. there must b added a high degree v inventive n constructive ability, t reach e best n simplest rules v grammar n t find e best prefixes n suffixes. there must also b a philosophic insight into e mental effects v certain derivations n compoundings, to all this there must b added such a taste n love for language construction, z t force e man t work for it regardless v fortune or fame, n even then he may make a poorer language scheme than he wished t produce. every thing really great must b a result v sincere love n christian faith.

teutonish was written at first only for a few leading linguists, publishers n governing persons, n if they shall think it is worthy v farther development, they will know how t promote it; but if e leaders v thought n action among e teutonic peoples shall not think this language scheme would b useful t e teutonic race, they will let e scheme die.

e author hs given his fellowmen his best ideals. some v e suggestions in this book, sent out t so many universities n thoughtcentres, will probably find favor sooner or later. this sweet hope is e only earthly reward e author looks for, while thanking god for his daily bred without receiving any money for adding this humble contribution t e international language question.

having a taste for missionary n humanitarian ideas, e author feels that it is so much more his duty t sacrifice both time n money for e good v his own race first, n indirectly for e good v e world.

e learned readers will undoubtedly find many defects in e author's english, but in a scientific work, like e following, e ideas, it is hoped, will b regarded more than the style, altho both are valuable. it is easy for a norwegian-german linguist t miss some fine english idioms, altho born in e united states 1845, of norwegian parents.

§ 2.

e teutonish name.

inasmuch z english, german, dutch. danish-norwegian, swedish n icelandic belong t e teutonic language family, z contradistinguished from the french, spanish, italian n portugese, e romanic, or latin language family, or from e russian, polish n bohemian, e slavonic group, "teutonish" seems t b e clearest n most suggestive name that can b found, n which is already

well known t e world. *"ic"* or *"ik"* is not a genuine teutonic suffix, while *ish* (isch, isk) is; hence, "teutonic" hs bn changed t *"teutonish"*. this modification will give e language a more separate n specific meaning. "teutonic" may still refer t e "teutonic" peoples in general, while "teutonish" will more particularly suggest e proposed "teutonish union tongue",

"teutonish" is constructed on e same principle, z e words "english, irish, swedish, danish. hollandish, childish (kindisch)", nsf. our standard dictionaries call e english, german, scandinavian n dutch tongues "teutonic" on account v e grammar n e common everyday words. bosworth in his anglo-saxon dictionary takes pride in e fact that english is a teutonic tongue n derived from e teutonic peoples, "who has", he says, "brought into e world all the political n religious freedom among men." this is more particularly true v e scandinavians who founded n organized e english government. it is mostly from e teutonic northmen, e old vikings, that england hs received its strong active iron will.

max müller, e learned professor v oxford university, england, in his *"Science of Language"*, first series, page 80, second lecture, says:

"It is indifferent by what name the language spoken in the British Islands be called whether English, British, or Saxon; to the student of language English is Teutonic, and nothing but Teutonic".

e renouned comparative philologist goes on to explain that it is e grammar, e life blood v e language, which determines its place in e family n not e dictionary. altho over half v e english vocabulary is v latin n greek origin, english is, nevertheless, a teutonic tongue, z much so z german, scandinavian n dutch. english is a branch v e low-german language; that is, e language v e lower countries near e german ocean, or north sea.

if e dictionary were e criterion v a language's place, even german, scandinavian n dutch would h t b called latin or romanic on account v e vast scientific terminology. bearing these facts in mind, e author hs not bn able t find a better general name for e union tongue than "teutonish". it is a pure home race word, meaning e people. if we hd called e proposed union tongue "saxon", or "anglo german", or "anglo dutch", it would h excluded e scandinavians, e oldest n purest (least mixed) v e teutons; hence "teutonish" is probably e name, that can most easely b ratified by a general teutonic language congress.

§ 3.

what kind v international language?

3 main plans h bn proposed; 1) t make a new philosphical language that should b developed out v entirely new n impartial material, 2) t agree upon an existing language, z, english, german, french, spanish, italian or norwegian, 3) make a new union language by taking e most easy international words already understood by a great number v persons in different parts v e world, n combine such words by phonetic spelling n an easy, regular n simple grammar. e 3d one is e method now almost exclusively advocated.

this is e method v "idiom neutral" n "esperanto", but which are almost entirely based on latin, n are, therefore, romanic union tongues, z teutonish is a teutonic union tongue. idiom neutral n esperanto h bn constructed by latin students, n are easy t learn t latin scholars n e people v e romanic or latin countries; z, france, spain, italy n portugal. no one hs advocated e idea v basing e much longed for international language upon e slavonic, semitic or mongolic tongues. e conflict then is, n will therefore b, between e teutonic n romanic races, z t who shall h e honor n privilege v furnishing e basis for a desired international tongue.

"idiom neutral" n "esperanto", e 2 latin tongues now pushed forward with most vigor, is v course, partial t latin terms, z "teutonish" is partial to teutonic words; hence, those latin union tongues are most favored in latin countries; z, france, spain, italy, portugal, mexico n south america, while there hs bn little interest taken in those new daughters v rome in england, germany, holland n scandinavia. history n blood will count, even where we do not expect it.

z this teutonish language scheme hs bn revised by a councel, consisting v an englishman, mr. e. c. hillberry; a norwegian minister, rev. d. j. o. westheim; a german scholar, mr. karl ziehr, n e author, e pronoun "we" is used here to represent e majority oppinion.

§ 4.

an honest basis.

"idiom neutral" n "esperanto" take not only such common words v conversation, commerce n literature; z, *pater*, *terra* n *libro* (father, land n book) from latin sources, but also

all e words v e arts n sciences; that is, e latins h taken e whole cheese, n the teutons h bn given only e smell v it. we enter a protest against such unfair divission. there is no justice in such divission.

e teutonish plan is t take e 20,000 most common words v conversation, commerce n literature from teutonic sources, n take e 100,000 terms v e arts n e sciences from e romanic sources, z those international words are now found in french, spanish, italian n portugese, n modified only so far z a regular grammar n phonetic spelling may require. a full language, after leaving out some obsolete terms n useless synonyms; z, "paternal" for fatherly; "maternal" for motherly, "sororial" for sisterly, nsf., will now contain about 120,000 words, more or less.

20,000 v e most common words h bn given t e teutons, because, when spelt phonetically, they are on an average e shortest n most convenient words for this pnrpose; z, "land" for *terra*; "buk" for *'libro'* man" for *homo*; "haus" for *domus* or *maison*; "kom" for *vener*; "go" for *aller*; "hei" for *alta*, nsf, 100,000 terms v e arts n e sciences t remain z now from latin n greek sources as in e latin tongues. this plan is certainly more just n brotherly than e plan v "idiom neutral" n "espiranto", which are so neutral (?) n so impartial (?), z they boast, that they h taken all e words required, or nearly so, from latin sources, thus making e poor forgotten teutons learn all e new words, while the romanic peoples know e words beforehand.

"teutonish" divides e vocabulary so z t let e teutons learn many latin or romanic words, n let e latins learn many teutonic words, thus meeting one another part v e way n dividing e burden v memorizing new words. "idiom neutral" n "esperanto" throw e whole burden upon e poor teutons. we object t that kind v divission in e interest v e teutonic people.

there is more v e spirit v e "middle ages" in classical scholars, than many are aware v. rome, at one time, ruled e world, n classical students seem t think that rome ought always t rule. yet teutonic words are just z old, if not older, than romanic ones, n they are just z honorable n sacred, n more convenient n more homogeneous n selfexplaining. e romanic peoples h only 150 million speakers in e world, while e teutonic peoples h over 250 million speakers.

e teutons is e most educated race, n 4 fifths v all foreign commerce is in e hands v e teutonic peoples. hence e common

teutonic words; z, land, father, mother, brother, sister, come, go, high, e pronouns, nsf, are practically spoken by 100 million more people than e corresponding romanic words, *terra*, *pater*, *mater*, *frater*, *soror*, *vener*, *aller*, *alto*, nsf.

in art n science e romanic terminology is more international, while e common, every day teutonic words are more international by over 100 millions; hence, e justice v taking e common ever-recurring words from e teutonic tongues, n taking e words v e arts n e sciences from e romanic tongues.

this is z fair a proposal z will work in practice, z will b shown farther ahead. this is z extensive a selection v latin words z e now powerful teutons is likely t agree upon, so far z e mere international idea goes, but there is something more than mere internationality involved; namely, e affections.

§ 5.

must b a living language.

an extra language for e mere extra purpose v foreign commerce n diplomacy, we do not believe will work. we know from history, that whenever a language ceased t b spoken at home by e common people, it ceased also t b used in commerce; z, old hebrew, latin, meso-gothic n old anglo-saxon, nsf. this is natural, for it is e common people who prepare e merchandise, n who conduct e ships t foreign ports; e common people constitute over 95 percent v e population, n they do e work in running e railroad trains, e street cars, e police force, e stores, e schools, e churches, e hotels n e restaurants; e common men n women are found every where, while e great directing capitalists are few n generally stay in some private office giving orders t their leutenants. this is necessary work, but it will not help e international language, for the great capitalists are seldom seen by foreign travelers, n they are often uneducated men, except in their own special business.

not more than one person in 10,000 v e people would b interested in a mere extra language for foreign commerce n diplomacy. they would naturally say, "such extra speech is a question for capitalists n diplomats only. our own language is enough for us common people on our farm, factory or store. we do not expect t deal with foreign commercial agents or diplomats. let e foreign traveler learn our language, if he wants t deal with us in our own country, or let e capitalists pay for an interpretor."

"such a language could h no diversified, life-guiding literature. only a small percent v e population buy any given book. a language for a small class v foreign traders, can not support a diversified literature; hence, an extra dead language, a mere book language, like latin, without a permanent living home basis, will not b worth our trouble v learning it."

z an extra international language is only intended t b used between foreigners, speaking different tongues, it will naturally b so seldom used, n by so few people that, no one will get practice enough in speaking n writing such extra homeless language, so that he or she could not express themselves with ease n grace, when required.

there is no pressing need for such extra n expensive luxury z an extra foreign language for foreign commerce only. interpretors are plenty n cheap. even on ships t a foreign country, it is enough, if e captain understands e foreign tongue. yea, even in diplomacy nations get along very well by interpretors, when necessary. it is certainly cheaper t let a few interpretors study a foreign language for commerce, than t trouble e whole world with such extra homeless language, which they need not.

such extra homeless language would not benefit poor working men, women n school children, for they h all they can do in mastering their own difficult n irregular mother tongues, which according t idiom neutral n esperanto is t remain z they are. e idea v constructing an extra international language for e extra convenience v a few rich foreign commercal traders n travelers is t selfish n narrow-minded t arouse e world into action. after e curiosity v seeing how an extra commercial language looks, it will b laid aside like a child's plaything, for there is not enough v humanity,s heart in an extra language for foreign commerce only. a language must become a good living national language, before it can become international. enthusiasts may think that a good extra language ought t become international, *but will it become so?* e extension v civilization hs bn essentially an extension v e affections, v human sympathy n v brotherhood n sisterhood, n kindness.

§ 6.

e teutonish plan.

our object is t draw up z complete a scheme, z our limited learning, dexterity n philosophic insight will permit, n present

this scheme t e teutonic scholars n rulers for farther consideration n improvements. after teutonish hs bn sufficiently studied n discussed, let its friends petition their kings, queens, presidents n legislators t appoint delegates t meet z a general teutonic language congress at haag, holland, t revise, extend, improve n sanction e study v teutonish, z a by-branch, or supplementary study for general school geography, 30 minutes each day in e common schools v all e teutonic countries, for 50 years or more.

after 50 years, when all teutons then living, will h learned e common reunited language from childhood, teutonish then t b used for all national purposes in all teutonic countries z their lawful common mother tongue. then teutonish would become national n become international also without fail. if all e teutons reunited upon one common, easy, simple, phonetic, regular n selfexplaining, living, home language, with all their wealth, education, literature, commerce n deplomacy, it would force e educated v all other nations t study teutonish in their high schools n universities in addition t their own tongues. it would become e latin v e future in spite v any counter uninon tongue, n e teutons would besides h a much better language for home use, then any v them ever hd before — e best human tongue ever heard on this earth-ball. that would facilitate education, lecturing n preaching at home n abroad.

with regard t e delegates t e language congress, it would probably b impossible t agree on representation, according t population, yet this would not b important in this case with only one interest t b consulted — a good common language for all. one good way would b t let each v e large nations h 5 delegates; z, united states, england, germany n austria, n let each v e small teutonic nations h one delegate; z, holland, switzerland, denmark, sweden, norway, canada, australia, new zeeland, new guinea n south africa.

this would make 30 delegates in all, n b a large enough representative body v expert linguists, who understood well both english n german, n hd also a reading acquaintance with e scandinavian n dutch tongues. english n german are e 2 foremost languages v commerce; hence, both those tongues might b used at e language congress v linguists.

after e teutonic language congress hd agreed on e spelling, grammar n vocabulary v 20,000 words, e delegates could agree upon a general school geography t b written in e teutonish union tongue, t b studied in all teutonic common people's

schools half an hour each day in e geography classes t introduce e language n make it generally known thruout e world.

according t this plan, there would b no extra expense t e people for extra school books, for if geography were studied in teutonish, it would not need t b studied in english, german, scandinavian or dutch. neither would there b any loss v time t e children, for they would learn geography, while learning e teutonish union tongue.

geography hs bn chosen for introducing teutonish, because it is by nature e most international n neutral v all general school branches. it is v all school branches that one which can best b spared from immediate practical use. besides, geography is e easiest v all studies t children, z it does not appeal so much t e higher reflective faculties, z grammar n mathematics do. geography study is seeing, hearing n remembering only. this agrees best with e childs faculties. it makes no practical difference in what good home language geography is learned, for the knowledge imparted would b e same, z if learned in e old languages.

e high schools might study history also in teutonish, in order t give e language some useful work t do, t become a living national language, for at least geography n history. after having read, spoken n written e common teutonish tongue for 50 years in e geography n history classes, it would become more easy than e old mother tongues both in story n song. e first lessons in geography might b put into questions n answers, t b learned by heart, t promote e habit v talking e language in e geography classes.

romanic delegates would, v course, b out v place in a teutonic language congress. inasmuch z e plan is t retain e 100,000 romanic words v art n science, all that latin delegates could, therefore, do, would b t tell e teutons what romanic words t choose.

if all e teutons agree upon one good, regular, living, national home language, it will certainly become international thru e influence v its great commerce, population n literature, just z soon without foreign help z with it. it will b difficult enough t e teutons t agree anomg themselves alone.

§ 7.

why unite one race only?

there is an indefinable difference v taste, feeling n religion in different races, which would prevent them from agreeing

upon e same language; neither would they enjoy e same language n literature for home family use, without which no language can become international.

e same race, however, hs so many words, n so much language structure alike, that a union tongue v home race words n idioms will b so easy t learn that e union language can preserve e old idioms, feelings, phrases n poetry v e old mother tongues, n thus make e union tongue e final national language, while a more mixed language would please no race, z it would become t strange n difficult t e common people in all countries.

we must also look ahead n remember that, if a good latin language, like "idiom neutral" should b so thoroly studied in our schools, z t b spoken easily in conversation with foreigners, it would soon b used in conversation at home n at last suppress, choke off n kill our teutonic mother tongues. that would not b a pleasant prospect for e highly civilized teutons t behold.

other races can, v course, say e same, "if we study teutonish, it will finally kill our dear latin mother-tongues". yes, but e latin advocates claim that e international "idiom neutral" n "esperanto" will not displace e national tongues. besides other races h e same right t form union tongues, z e teutons, in order t preserve n protect their linguistic material at home in a systematized n refined form. we should thus h teutonic, romanic, slavonic, semitic n mongolic union tongues, only 5 world languages instead v 500, n all e 5 regular!

if other races are not intelligent, active, moral n patriotic enough t form union tongues for their own language protection, e teutons ougth not t b held back on their account. at any rate, there is more justice in e latins learning e more international teutonish, than in e teutons learning e less international idiom neutral n esperanto.

if e teutons would combine on one good, simple, regular, selfexplaining, national, union tongue, it would b a great convenience t other nations, z they would then need t study only one easy teutonic language n literature, instead v e many dfficult n irregular existing teutonic tongues; besides e teutons could learn twice z much at home with a simpler, more systematic n economical language. if englishmen n germans h not enough mutual love for each other t adopt teutonish, they might, nevertheless, adopt it for their own sake, n for e sake v holland, e small scandinavian countries, e united states n e good v e world.

§ 7.

homogeneity needed.

if it b true, what most teutonic linguists claim; namely, that a language must b homogeneous in order t b mentally ecomonical, suggestive n self-explaining, then it seems that, e only right way for e teutons, would b t construct a union tongue upon their own native materal, so far z e 20,000 common word v conversation, commerce n literature are concerned.

a good language, it is claimed, must start from a small, simple, well-known n homogeneous basis, otherwise a language will b inferior in aiding n quickening thought; in other words, all mixed languages are essentially inferior patched up, spotted jargons, but can not b considered good, dignified, artistic n scientific languages.

if e above claim b true that only homogeneous tongues, like greek, german, scandinavian, dutch n anglo-saxon can b considered good, while mixed languages like english, turkish n chinook are essentially inferior, mixed jargons, then it would b best t our children as well as t e foreigners that we should purify english n expel greek n latin, at least from e common literary language, where e head n e heart o e people is mostly moved. our continental teutonic brothers h valued e homogeneity v e common popular tongue so highly that, both their scholars, kings n princes h agitated in favor v expelling greek, latin n french for e last 400 years n are still expelling more n more foreign words, so that their languages are now homogeneous.

is such expulsion v foreign words among so highly intelligent, moral n patriotic people z e germans, scandinavians n dutch merely a result v national pride n pejudice? or is there a nesessity t mental welfare n mental health in homogeneity v language? it hs bn pointed out that peoples speaking pure homogeneous tongues h always reached e highest stage v popular intelligence, z e wonderful greek among e ancient peoples, n e germans, scandinavians n dutch among e modern peoples. is this fact accidental, or is there a natural inherent value in homogeneity v language. if there is, now is e time for us t find out, before we choose a national or international nnion speech, for the future. all our teutonic tongues need repairing, for they are getting t old n behind time t future welfare.

e sanscrit is said t rest on 450 basic words, n e greek t rest on only about 700 basic words; n yet e deep philosophy v india,

n e high intellectuality v greece are based on these few words, together with a liberal amount v prefixes, suffixes n transparent compounding. in order t obtain a clearer insight into e nature v a good language, it will b well t study "§ 9".

§ 9.

e 4 fundamental principles.

there are 4 great fundamental principles in language construction, which should b learned by heart n printed with full face type; namely: —

1 — e ease v e suggestive action is strong in proportion t e number v times e words n ideas h bn associated in consciousness.

2 — e more mental energy required t master e words, e less mental energy is left for e ideas contained.

3 — language should proceed from e known t e unknown.

4 — language should proceed from e simple t e complex.

it is not necessary t prove at length that e foregoing statements are true. those learned readers for whom this is written, will understand that they are true without proof. for e benefit, however, v less philosophical minds, we may say briefly

1) that words often heard calls up memory n e suggestive action more easily n quickly, than words seldom heard. there can b no doubt about that, which is e first principle.

2) when we translate a half-learned foreign language, we h so much trouble in mastering e separate words that we do not clearly understand or feel e force v e ideas contained, n that is e 2nd principle.

3) when we start from e known words; z, *fish* n *lore* n say *fishlore*, we understand e new unknown term at once, while if we say, *ichthyology*, we sin against e 3d fundamental principle.

4) when we start from e simple words *arm* n *bone* n say

armbone, we do start from e simple t e complex, while if we say *humerus*, we violate e 4th principle. yea! we violate all e 4 principles v good language construction by saying *ichthyology* n *humerus*, instead v saying "fishlore" n "armbone"; z e continental teutons say, *fischlehre*, n *armbein*, or *fiskelære* n *armben*.

if e aforesaid 4 fundamental principles v a good language construction b true, then it follows that only homogeneous tongues can b good in e highest sense v e word. if it b true that, "e ease v e suggestive action is strong in proportion t e number v times e word n idea h bn associated in consciousness", then it will b required t choose such words or combination v words, which memory hs already registered in consciousness; that is, take *arm* n *bone* n from that develop *armbone*, n not say "humerus"; in other words, build from within n from below, z e greeks, scandinavians, anglo-saxons n germans, n not build from outside, or from above z e english. there can b no solid n pervading harmony in any language, unless it agrees with e 4 beforementioned fundamental principles. if we study those 4 principles farther, we shall find that they all naturally point toward a concentrated homogeneous basis. let us see if they do.

if frequency v association between words n ideas is necessary t a strong or vivid suggestive action, than it follows that, if we want our ideas t b easily understood n remembered, we must choose such words z hs bn frequently associated in mental experienence, n such words will always b e frequent native words heard in childhood, n that implies a small homogeneous basis, because only such a basis can naturally h hd e required frequency v association between words n ideas. all teutonic children h heard e homogeneous words *arm* n *bone*; hence *armbone* would b more suggestive than e latin heterogeneous *humerus*.

secondly, if it b true that, "e more mental energy required t master e words, e less mental energy is left for e ideas contained", then that again points t a small well-known homogeneous basis, for only such basis requires e least mental energy for mastering e words n leaves e greatest surplus mental energy for e ideas contained; z, *armbone* for "humerus" n *fishlore* for "ichthyology."

thirdly, if it b true that, "language should proceed from e known t e unknown", than it also points t a small homogeneous basis, because in e experience v childhood, where ideas orig-

inate, only e homogeneous native words could b well-known ones.

fourthly, if it b true that, language should proceed from e simple words t e complex words, than it again follows naturally that we must build on e homogeneous, native saxon, teutonic words, because only such words are e simple ones by which we can build up e higher ones; z *arm* n *bone* makes self-explaining "*armbone*" while *humerus* is a new wild term without wit or wisdom.

t develop language from a few well-known native words makes language not only more scientific, but also more poetical, concrete n definite. such language would greatly promote popular intelligence n honesty, for honesty depends very much upon a clear consciousness; hence, no mixed languages can produce e most intelligent or honest people. they never h done it, n they never will, because they are not understanding-helping n memory-helpıng enough.

e four fundamental principles afore said will not merely produce a selfeXplaining n homogeneous langauge; that is, a language v one kind or nature or v one cloth, so to speak, but those 4 principles require also phonetic spelling n a simple n regular grammar. those 4 principles will not only serve z guides in construction, but also z a cement, t make e language solid, durable, harmonious n e words mutually suggestive n neighborly helpful, by excluding e many isolating n solitary facts.

let us see, if this b true. if "e ease v e suggestive is strong in proportion t e number v times, e word' sign or symbol h bn associated in consciousness, that is, in experience, observation, or memory", then it follows that, there must b only one sign (letter) for one sound' n only one sound for one sign or letter, otherwise there cannot b e regular frequency v association between letter n sound t produce e greatest ease v e suggestive action. if a given sound is sometimes represented by one letter or combination v letters, n at other times by different letters, e solidity v e association in consciousness will b broken, n therefore e greatest ease v e suggestive action cannot arise.

science, therefore, requires phonetic spelling. for e same reason capital letters must b discarded, because they prevent frequency v association between e same sign n sound by dividing e attention. e only way t keep consciousness alive is by repeated restamping. this method will also b e best for e outside world.

with regard t grammar, we may say that it should h few, simple n regular rules. if it b true that "e ease v e suggestive action is strong in proportion t e number times e word or rule n e idea h bn associated in consciousness", then it follows z a necessary corrollary that grammar must h few n simple rules, for otherwise there cannot b e required frequency v association between e given rule n idea, in order t obtain e highest degree v ease n rapidity in e suggestive action.

let us take an example. suppose there were 10 different rules n many exceptions v forming e past pariciple, it is evident that each rule could not b repeated in consciousness so often, z if e 10 rules were merged into one rule with no exceptions. what men speak often they speak easily n rapidly. if all past participles were formed only by adding e musical semi-vowel, continuous sonant n international suffix **en**, n no other inflection allowed, then "en" would become so frequent z soon to b regarded z e natural past participle builder; z *given, taken, seen, loven worken, comen, proven, helpen,* nsf.

e simpler n fewer e rules are, e oftener will e words b seen under e same appearance, n hence so much more readily recognized, t increase e suggestive action. e proper function v language, z our readers know, is t impart ideas n feelings easily. language cannot do this with e greatest mental economy n strength in a suggestive action, unless e laws v psychology is obeyed, z concentrated in *"e 4 fundamental principles"*, before given.

§ 10.

value v basic words.

probably e best way v getting a clear idea v e immense importance v first impressions, or basic words, is t consider their slow n painful origination into e race.

little children will h t hear e words "father, mother, arm, bone, fish", nsf, many hundreds v times, before e words are organically registered in e mind. words n motions are slowly n painfully engrafted into memory. think v how many thousands v times an organ player must strike e tangents before he can play easily n correctly. e more tangents he hs t master e greater e difficulty. words are like tangents. it will take e organ player many years t register in his consciousness e necessary motions. it takes years v slow n tedious repetitions in childhood t register e common native basic words into consci-

ousness. is it not then a shame t throw aside those costly n precious native words v childhood n elope with foreign italians n greeks, n say *humerus* for "armbone", n *ichthyology* for „fishlore"; take e foreign *paternal* n *maternal* for e native "fatherly" n "motherly." there is certainly no linguistic economy, poetry, patriotism or common sense in such borrowing v common words, which can so easily b developed from e basic childhood words, which h already bn engrafted in memory by slow n laborious co-operation v children n parents. *repetitio mater studiorum est.*

e 2nd fundamental principle v language construction is, "e more mental energy required t master e words, e less mental energy is left for e ideas contained". if we consider this in connection with e slow n tedious process v organically registering new words into memory, n consider e amount v repetitions, thru life, that is necessary t keep e words firmly alive in consciousness, it will become clearer t us than ever before, what a great folly it must be for a language builder t adopt a greater variety v basic words than is needed t express e ideas required.

t show e awful unnecessary n injurious wastefulness v mental energy in our english language, let us take e 4 synonymous adjectives. *half, semi, demi, hemi.* in all those cases e german, scandinavian n dutch use „half" only; thus: — "half-circle, half-moon, semiannual" (half-yearly; ger. halb-jährlich), demi-mond (half-world; (ger. halb-velt); hemisphere (half-ball; ger. halbbal or halbkugel; scand. halvkugle or halvbal). then we h *anti, pre* n *fore; sur, super* n *over,* nsf.

let us honestly n calmly consider "half, semi, demi" n „hemi" from a scientific view-point, without national prejudice. these consideration are intended for e future welfare v our country. criticism with any other motive would b ignoble n a waste v time. in e 4 adjectives "half, semi, demi, hemi", we h 4 different languages represented, but no new ideas. they all mean only "half". e word "half" is our own honest basic childhood word; "semi" is latin; "demi" is french from e latin *demidius*; n "hemi" is greek. here is wastefulness with a vengence. whenever "semi, demi" n "hemi" are employed it prevents our basic race word „half" from being repeated in coneciousness, t strengthen e suggestive action, according t e first fundamental principle v language construction (se § 9.

e evil does not stop with e unnecessary „semi, demi" n "hemi", but they drag along with themeselves other unnecess-

ary words, t b slowly n painfully registered in memory; z *annual* (semiannual) for "yearly" *mond* (demi-mond) for ,,world", nsf.

by our borrowing we h compelled e poor working people, women n children t memorize foreign terms for simple common ideas. for instance, we must learn what "bird" is in anglo-saxon, then we must also learn what "bird" is called in greek t understand what *ornithology* (birdlore) means; we must learn farther what "bird" is called in latin t know what *avis* (bird-class) means. when we borrow such words; z' *equine, feline, canine,* nsf, by e thousands' we must learn what "horse; cat" n "dog" nsf' is called in latin.

there is no mercy shown t e common people in such borrowing. in all this latin intoxicated borrowing, we h not even benefitted e latin peoples. they must learn our common saxon teutonic words before they can understand an english speech or book; hence they would h learned t understand our language quicker, if we hd clung t our simple homogeneous native words, which latin people must master first anyway.

as a matter v fact, e so called latin international words, which esperantists love so much, are e weakest words in all non-latin languages, because they are not in harmony with e native basic words v childhood. those international latin words do not call up natural objects n pictures, z native words do.

we think thru particulars previously memorized. those international latin words do not proceed from e known n simple ground words; z, *armbone* for "humerus" n *fishlore* for "ichthyology", *starlore* for "astronomy", *plantlore* for "botany", *flowercrown* for "corrolla", *flowerstalk* for "perianth"' *leafstalk* for "petiole", *shoulderblade* for "scapula", nsf. if we think in particulars, if we must think of a "shoulder" n a "blade" before we can comprehend e meaning v e word "scapula", if we must employ teutonic words t explain e international latin word "scapula", why would it not b better t say *shoulderblade* in e first place, n save e time-wasting explanation? *scapula* hides e idea intended, while "shoulderblade" makes it clear at first sight.

§ 11.

heterogeneity n indefiniteness.

z we can think only thru particulars, thinking being a classification v previous impressions, n reasoning being a class-

ification v e relations among impressions, it follows that words, which furnish e particular images needed t translate e word into thought, must b more suggestive, definite in time-saving, than an arbitrary word, which requires extra explanation; z, *armbone* n *shoulderblade* for "humerus" n "scapula".

how clear n definite are not such old self-developed, homogeneous, anglo-saxon words; z, "upgo. upclimb, upwalk, upsail, uprow, upfly, upride?" instead v e indefiinite *ascend*, which means t get up in some way, but don't tell us how. there are often cases, when a man would gladly give a large sum v money t know how another man got "up, down, in", or "out". in all cases is definite knowledge worth more than indefinite knowledge. we can not tell today t what uses our impressions may b put in e future. definite knowledge will, v course, make people more intelligent n careful in avoiding unfortunate accidents, of which e anglo-saxons seem t have more than their share. such generic n indefinite words z *ascend, descend, bill, condition revolution, estimation, female college*, nsf. e english language is full v, n hence, it hs produced an indefiniteness n fogginess in english, which foreign linguists h often mentioned. for *ascend* e germans would speak n write z e case might b, *aufgehen, aufreiten, aufkletteren, aufsteigen, aufsegelen, aufruderen, aufreiten* (horse-back) *auffahren.*

condition in english may mean a *state* in which e germans say *zustand* (scan. *tilstand*); "condition" may also mean e same z "circumstance", in which case e germans would say *umstand* (scan. omstand, omstændighed); or "condition" thirdly may mean a "proviso", in which case e germans would say *bedingung* (scan. betingelse).

revolution, may mean a war, a turning around, or turning over, or a great and sudden change. e word *bill* may mean a bird's mouth, a piece v writing, or a law proposal before a legislature, or an account, or debt, or paper money. in all these cases e rich homogeneous selfdeveloped german, scandinavian n dutch languages use special definite words, t help e suggestive action n produce clear ideas. this shows that borrowing hs not made our english language richer in words, than it would h bn with homogeneous self-development.

a high legal authority stated some 30 years ago, that e people v e united states spent over 19 million dollars in litigation on account v e misunderstanding v words appearing in written contracts. a few years ago a school superintendent asked e children v e 3d grade in a massachusett school e meaning v cert-

ain words appearing in their schoolbooks, t find out how they understood what they read. among these words were such z, *mendacious*, which was explained t mean "what cannot b mended"; *tenacious*, they thought meant "a ten acre lot"; *eucharist* they said was one "who played euchre'. this shows how thought-hiding indefinite n foggy our english language hs become thru leaving out our simple well-known basic homogeneous cnildhood words, n borrowing e heterogeneous scum from other races. it is only e scum that we get by borrowing, for e cream v any language consists in e mutual harmony with e basic words.

§ 12.

english oppinions on english.

what uneducated common people think about their own languages is generally chauvinistic, narrow-minded, e of course, unscientific, n v no value, so far z new improvements in language are concerned. we shall therefore confine ourselves t giving e oppinions v a few v e highest expert linguistic authorities from englishmen n americans. they h told e truth, for here, they h not bn bribed by finance. germans, scandinavians n dutchmen are already convinced that foreign words decrease e suggestive action v language, n thereby decrease e popular intelligence.

(quotations)

Prof. James Hadley, professor of the Greek language and literature of Yale University, says in his, "*Brief History of the English Language*":

"From the simple word *stand*, the English makes *understand* and *withstand*; the Anglo Saxons had "atstandan, bestandan, bigstandan, forstandan, forestandan, gestandan, odhstandan, understandan, widstandan, ymbstandan" (umbstandan). This deficiency (of selfdevelopment) in English is in a measure made up for by the use of separate particles; as, "to stand up, to stand off, to stand by, to stand to", etc. Still the formative system of the language has become greatly restricted. It no longer posesses the unlimited power of development from its own resources, which we see in the Anglo-Saxon and in the modern German. If a new word is wanted in English, we must often go to the Greek, and find and fashion there something, which will answer the purpose. By this process, our language

is placed in a dependent position, being reduced to supply its needs by constant borrowing.

But it is a more serious disadvantage that, in order to express our ideas, we are obliged to translate them into dead languages. The expressiveness of the new term, that which fits it for its purpose, is hidden from those who are unacquanted with the classic tongues, that is, from the great body of those who are to use it. To them it is a group of arbitrary syllables, an nothing more. The term loses its suggestiveness and the language suffers greatly in its power to aid and quicken thought."

John Stuart Mill, in his "System of Logic," says:

"As much meaning as possible should be thrown into the formation of the word itself, the aids of derivation and analogy being made available to keep alive a comsciousness of all that is signified by it. In this respect, those languages have an immense advantage which form their compounds and derivatives from native roots, like the German, and not from those of a foreign or dead language, as is so much the case with English, French and Italian; and the best are those which form compounds and derivatives according to fixed analogies, corresponding to the relation between the ideas to be expressed."

Mill says, again, "System of Logic," Book IV:

"A word should be constructed so that a person who knows the thing may receive all the assistance which the name can give in remembering what he knows, while he who knows it not may receive as much knowledge respecting it, as the case admits of, by merely being told its name."

Prof. George P. Marsh, in his "Lectures on the English Language," pp. 206—7 (Columbia University):

"The German is singularly homogeneous and consistent in its vocabulary. The essential unity of its speech gives its study immense value, both as a philological and an intellectual discipline, and it has powerfully contributed to the eminently national and original character of a literature, which, for a century, has done more to widen and extend the habitual range of human thought than the learning and the intellect of all the world beside."

Again he says:

"We express most moral effection, most intellectual functions and attributes, most critical categories, and most scientific notions, by words derived from Greek and Latin primitives. Such words do not carry their own definition with them, and to the mere English student they are purely arbitrary in their signification."

In the novel "A Satire" we find:

"Surely, far more dear
Is good, plain English to an English ear,
Than lisped-out phrases stolen from every clime,
And strangely altered to conceal the crime.
Yet, without French, how dull the page would look!
Must no italics mark when speaks a duke?
Must peers and beauties flirt in common print?"

Butler says:

"Shall men
Be natives wherever they may roam,
And only foreigners at home?"

In Barrett's "Alvorie,":

"All good inditers find
Our English tongue driven almost out of mind;
Dismembered, hacked, maimed, rent, and torne;
Defaced, patched, marred, and made a skorne.

And were we given as well to like our owne,
And for to cleanse it from the noisome weede
Of affectation, which hath overgrowne
Ungraciously the good and native seed.
As for to borrow where we have no need,
It would rise near the learned tongues in strength,
Perchance, and match me some of them at length."

St. Paul in I Corinthians XIV, 9, says:

"Except ye utter by the tongue words easy to understand, how shall it be known what is spoken? for ye shall speak unto the air."

The Mc Gregor (Iowa) *News*, says:

"The number who believes that our English language could be made a much better tongue, is doubtless increasing."

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§ 13.

english a national misfortune.

e honorable teachers, ministers, editors, professors n statesmen will, v course, understand that our fight against our immoderate use v greek n latin words in our common english language is not actuated by any prejudice against our people, who are obliged t employ those borrowed words until they are officially changed, because our english forefathers, on account v e norman-french conquest v england, n later thru vanity, did think that those foreign terms sounded more learned n fashionable.

if t our thought-hiding, expensive n time-wasting greek n latin vocabulary, we add our unphonetic, expensive, misleading n time-wasting heterogeneous orthography, then we can truely exclaim: "e english language is a national misfortune." this is true. no human ingenuity can prove that english is a good language english scholars themselves admit it t b bad, yet our universities n governments h not hd love enough for poor school children n working people t improve it on account v our english chinese-like conservatism n indifference.

spelling is undoubtedly e second great defect v english. only 60 words are said t b spelt according t sound; that is i say, where each letter hs e original alphabetic sound; z, *lo, so, go, mind, kind, old, bold,* nsf. if we spell "cat", we say "see — ay — tee - sayt."

prof. boyd hs estimated that it requires three years longer t our children t learn t read n write english correctly on account v e heterogeneous orthography, than it does require children t learn phonetic languages like german, italian, welch, swedish, danish-norwegian, dutch n icelandic. a man cannot tell how a word should b pronounced by seeing it spelt, n he can not tell how it should b spelt by hearing it. we are, therefore, handicaped three years for spelling alone. so easy hs e spelling bn made by german, scandinavian n dutch scholars that e common schools need no extra spelling book, nor dictionary. after having learned e letters, e children are set t copy a few reading lessons in e beginning, z "busy work", n then they soon

see how e spelling follows e sound with an occasional "h" n "e" inserted t lengthen e sounds, n sometimes a doubling v consonants t shorten e preceeding vowel sounds. is tnree years' loss v time not "a national misfortune?"

it hs also bn estimated that this spelling causes an extra expence v $10 for each child v school age. z we h about 15 million school children in e united states, this makes a national loss v $150,000,000, counting teachers salaries, interest on school houses n spelling books for this proportionate study.

prof. march v pennsylvania university says that e english speaking people lose on an average about 2 years v time in hunting up n mimorizing e meaning v foreign terms from dictionaries n glossaries, on account v our foreign arbitrary borrowing, instead v forming selfexplaining compound words v native material z in greek, german, scandinavian, dutch n anglo-saxon. here is another handicap v 2 years more for foreign words t b added t e 3 years' handicap for spelling, making a total handicap v 5 years on account v e extra n unnecessary defects v our english language. is a loss t e united states v $150,000,000 yearly n a loss v 5 years in educational progress not truely "a national misfortune?" if we are mistaken on this point, we should like t b corrected. e figures are not ours, but that v american professors.

will not such a language z our english with its incomprehensible foreign jargon n its difficult spelling, which e prime minister v england, mr. gladstone, called, "e laughing stock v e world", yea, will not such a language decrease e national intelligence n e national efficiency?" why is english borrowing n spelling not a national misfortune? is it possible for e average anglo-saxon t become z intelligent z it is for e average german, scandinavian or frenchman with e same amount and kind v study, if e anglo-saxon is handicaped 5 years by foreign borrowing n heterogeneous spelling?

§14.

our anglo-saxon standing.

every people is so prone t overestimate their own achievements n t underestimate that v other nations, that all national self-laudation must b looked upon with suspicion. e cry hs bn, ,,*my country, right or wrong.*" self-criticism is e highest sign v advanced civilization. e nobility v learning n heart hs bn set aside in e scramble for our neighbors territory n money.

if we analyze comparatively our anglo-saxon greatness, it will show up highly in, 3 directions only. in those 3 directions we tower over all other peoples, n that is, so far z extention v territory, legislation n commerce are concerned. england hs certainly done great things in those directions. she hs hd special advantages on those points. we know that man is very largely a creature v circumstances. england, being an island well defended from dangerous neighbors, having hd a fertile country full v coal, iron n tin, n near t e sea in e north temperate zone, n inheriting a vigorous n commercial instinct from her teutonic ancestors, she naturally took t building ships. this early induced her t build a strong navy t protect those ships.

having obtained a strong navy, originally for self-protection, she used this navy for attacking one people after e other. england could attack others while others could not attack her. with that navy she could take canada from france, take new york (new amsterdam) from holland n later also take australia (new holland), tasmania (van dieman's land) n south africa from holland. with e acquisition v territory would naturally come legislation n commerce n e extention v e language. we can, therefore see that primarily e greatness v england hs depended on her navy rather than upon her religion, or upon her school system, her language, or her national internal social arrangement with its large middle-aged estates. brute force hs bn more prominent than intelligence, or morality. e war against e chinese t force on them e opium trade n e treatment v e boers does not indicate a high national morality or even a clear foresight in e governing classes v england. their refusal t reform e spelling n e simplification v their lenguage, z other nations h done, indicate an indifference t e intelligence v e common people. they h until lately even refused t adopt a good complete national school system z their continental neighbors n e united state h done long ago. it is, therefore, with regard t extention v foreign territory n foreign trade that england hs a high standing.

so far z e united states are concerned, it may b called teutonic rather than anglo-saxon; that is t say, e englishmen n their decendents are here decidedly in e minority. counting e germans in e united states from germany, austria, switzerland n e russian provinces, n their decendents it is estimated that e german element alone constitute over 25 millions in e united states. then it is estimated that there are about 17 t 18 millions inhabitants v celtic, gaelic n cembric blood; that is, e

irish, scotch n welch. t this we must add many more millions v teutonic origin from holland, sweden, norway, denmark n iceland. at last comes e great host v slavonic, romanic, jewish n asiatic peoples, z well z e negroes n indians.

so far z e territory itself is concerned which england ruled for a while, that is only e 13 small states along e atlantic seaboard. part v e united states look t england z their o!d fatherland, but e largest single element t germany, another part t spain; z, florida, texas, california, arizona n new mexico. another part look t france, z for instance e vast "lousiana purchase" west v e mississippi river from lousiana t canada. e united states is really a daughter v western europe. e united states is a teutonic rather, than an anglo-saxon country.

german was so much spoken in pennsylvania at one time, that a vote was taken in their legislature z t whether they should use english or german z e state language. english won by one majority.

it is true e united states is a very powerful country, but only a small part v this greatness can b asscribed t english blood or institutions. our judicial system is distinctively english, but our school system is german. greatness hs, in a large measure, bn pushed onto e united states, sometimes against her will. skilled n unskilled laborers h bn educated in europe at great expense n given t us gratis, t open up our new n fertile lands, mines n forests, often against our protests.

while england hs depended on her navy for greatness, e united states hs depended upon her cheap lands for power n wealth. neither v them h depended upon their language or education for their greatness. any language is good enough for mere commerce, because people h e "samples n price list" t go by, n no extensive education is needed t shopkeepers or sailors. e great capitalists are mostly men v limited eduation. they h not time or taste for study. an extremely small percentage v anglo-saxons can speak a foreign language.

england hs bn assisted by a vast foreign commerce n e united states hs bn assisted by a vast industrious foreign population. neither v these nations h bn forced t depend upon their own intelligence n work t e same degree z e germans, dutch, scandinavians or french h hd t do. climate, geography, secure isolated positions n teutonic blood combined h done much for e anglo-saxons, while germany was torn asunder by e 30 years war n later by internal divisions. if germany hd bn united 150 years earlier, there would h bn no grand carrier for napol-

eon, n no devastation v german territory by him, but napoleon awakened germany n compelled her t become a military nation for her own national safety.

as it hs bn, germany owes her unity n her intelligence t her selfexplaining teutonic tongue e same z e greeks did, while england n e united states h become great in territorial expansion n commerce in spite v her unfortunate spelling n incomprehensible vocabulary. if e anglo-saxons hd hd so understanding-helping n memory-helping language z e germans, they would h become far more e leaders v thought n social improvements in e world then they h bn. we know v n great reformation or any prominent school v thought, or philosophy which ows its origin t england.

e great religious reformation in e 15th century, e greatest blow ever struck for free speech n free press, was fought out in germany. england followed in a measure. germany n scandinavia long ago provided that every child born into e country should receive an education, but england hs hardly caught up yet. germany again said t e private rail road companies, you are impoverishing n oppressing whole provinces t enormously enrich yourselves, therefore, "public utilities" must b owned by e people. most other civilized countries h followed, n lately japan hs also followed this example. but e anglo-saxons h not reached t this cooperative stage v national development yet.

germans, scandinavians n dutchmen h simplified their spelling-book n dictionary, while e english speaking nations are staying behind, except in land-grabbing n money making. we h no court v conciliation, no old-age pensions, no cheap state accident insurance, z our intelligent n patriotic teutonic brothers h.

e germans, scandinavians, dutch n all other civilized nations h adopted e easy n simple french system v weights n measure, but our conservative anglo-saxons are holding back.

count leo tolstoy expressed t an american interveiwer e following opinion: "e american nation is prematurely old, is materialistically minded n hs no idealism, and their public schools are without system."

in considering our anglo-saxon standing among nations, we can certainly not forget "HONFSTY N PATRIOTISM." while e anglo-saxons are very able seamen, lawyers, mathematicians n inventors, they seems t lack community or governmental regard for e common man, or fidelity t e country z a whole.

public franchises are given away t corporations for little or nothing. corruption is common. compare this with e

honest guarding v e public wellfare among our teutonic brothers. we can seldom undertake a great public construction unless it costs more than originally estimated.

e continental teutonic people insists strongly on e honesty v public men, n if dishonesty occasionally occurs, e officers are discharged n punished. there is no white-washing investigations.

e government v e united states (excluding army expenses) is said t b e most expensive in e world n t give e least protection t e life n property v e common people. this country is more full v murders, hold-ups n lynchings than any other civilized country at e present time except russia, n it is nearly all done by men who can only speak e latinized english language, or italians.

that e germans, scandinavians n dutch are e most honest people in e united states is so well known here, that no unprejudiced person will deny it. we h heard merchants, contractors n bankers say it over n over again, that they would trust germans, scandinavians n dutchmen, other things being equal, sooner than they would trust any one else. they live within their incomes n pay their debts. we h not heard v tramps or or hold-ups or burglars among germans, scandinavian n dutchmen who h retained a thoro knowledge v their honest self-explaining mother tongues. honesty depends much on a clear consciousness, which again depends on a clear language. if we compare e fatherly care v e german, dutch n scandinavian governments with e fatherly care v e governments v england n e united states, we shall find a great difference in favor v e former. there "public utilities" belong t e people, by e people n for e people; here e rail roads are e basis v nearly all monopolies. here we cannot get cheap postal packages which would help e post office department, pay expenses, because v e opposition v e rich express companies. we cannot get secure postal savings banks, where e poor working men's money would b safe, on account v e influence v e rich bankers. we can get no income tax here, because e rich oppose it. anglo-saxon rulers seems t b e rich man's friend n e common man's enemy, while boasting v liberty, z if e germans, scandinavians, dutch n french did not h just z much liberty t work n trade, t act n speak n teach z our imperialistic anglo-saxons. altho manufactures give e same security, only bankers can issue money. our people need more inner expansion than external forceable conquest. e despised foreign nations will soon take care v themselves;

let our people unite among ourselves, especially on one common easy phonetic, systematic, self-explaining, reunited, common teutonic mother tongue. then we could learn from one another more than before, n influence e world thru our good examples, by our peacable missionary teachers, traders n vast allsided literature.

whenever e germans, scandinavians n dutch forget their mother tongues in e united states, so that they will only understand english, instead v 2 languages, they will degenerate intellectually n morally. a man who understands well both english n his mother tongue is certainly more intelligent, than he who understands only one language. he hs e means v comparing. he looks upon e world thru 2 windows. e germans n scandinavians h kept up a knowledge v 2 languages for centuries, e written n e spoken dialects. e persecuted jews h kept up 2 languages for 2 thousand years; hence, they h 2 literatures t draw ideas n sentiments from, while a man who knows only one language is confined t his own narrow national prejudices.

§ 15.

e english language e poor man's enemy.

e poor child in our day v much needed learning among our conservative anglo-saxons, must first waste 3 years v time in memorizing e awful difficult, heterogeneous english orthography, during e few years that he can spare for school life, from 8 t 14. this prevents him from mastering so much more v geography, history, laws v health, civil service, mathematics, grammar, morality n religion.

when this child grows t b a man or woman then e horrible latin n greek robber words stand in his or her way, preventing him from enjoying reading life-guiding science, without going thru college, or searching thru expensive dictionaries, neither v which e poor man hs time or money t do. if he wants t read about e beautiful sciense v "plantlore" (botany), then he meets such robbers, z *corrolla*, *calix* n *perianth* (blumkraun, blumkup, blumstalk). if he wishes t study "bodylore" (physiology), another set v robbers stand before him with their *humerus*, *scapula* n *clavicle* (armbon, sholderblad, sholderbon), nsf.

e poor anglo-saxon working man is, therefore, compelled t confine his reading t cheap newspapers n light stories v romance, which help him very little t get a true insight into nature, mind, or society, or even into true religion.

prof. geo. p. marsh v columbia university in his able "*lectures on e enghlish language*" says: "science hs become repugnant t e common people on account v so many greek n latin terms."

english, besides being a dfficult language t understand t children n working people' is also a harsh-sounding n sissing tongue, on account v having t few final vowels n t many "esses". "s" is used for 3 purposes — 1) plural nouns, 2) posessive case, n 3) for 3rd person singular v e verbs; z, "he strikes his fists against e posts and still insists he sees the ghosts." in e continental tongues some v e parts v speech require a vowel, either for e first person regular "infinitive" past tense, or e same vowel "en" is used t soften e sound of e language, but in english no rule requires a pronounced final vowel; hence there is a greater crowding together v spoken consonants, than in any other language, therefore, english can impossibly b called euphonious; z, "strength, strong, lookt (looked), workt (worked), posts" nsf.

prof. hadley v yale university says, "The suppression of "e" has also been unfavorable to euphony by producing in a multitude of cases the harshest combination of consonants as in *hosts, bereaths, texts, shifts, thirsts, bulg(e)d, starch(e)d, task(e)d,*" nsf.

§ 16.

shakespeare, goethe, ibsen, tegner, vondel.

e above named men are considered e greatest poets n dramatists in e english, german, swedish, norwegian-danish n dutch languages. they are e greatest in their line among all races n ages, since e wonderful greeks wrote their best works.

many men are afraid t modify n reunite their respective languages for fear that their children could not understand those great writers. yet those grand men, who were so patriotic during their lives, would not wish e race t b held back on their account. altho they were very great poets n dramatists, we can hardly say they h helped e race ahead z much z e scientists, inventors, philosophers n religious teachers h. they expressed beautifully n forcably e ideas, which e race hd already produced. all their ideas can easily b translated well into so rich a language z teutonish would b, n into a speech, which is so much like their own in grammar, syntax n vocabulary. even sheakespeare who wrote in e mixed english tongue used 75 per-

cent v teutonic words. e other great authors, his peers, used a still purer teutonic vocabulary in their poetical works.

it will b well in this connection t remember that, neither, shakespeare, goethe, ibsen, tegner, nor vondel were great on account v e foreign words they employed. if mastery v many isolated words hd bn e cause v their greatness, then scientists n comparative philologists would b e ablest poets n dramatists, which is seldom, if ever e case. it is not *language*, but INVENTION that makes a poet great. t b able t find e most apt situations, n e most striking illustrations n contrasts; t call up before e eyes n ears e most vivid n touching objects in nature with e most suggestive words, is where e poets strength lies. in order t do this with e greatest amount v force n grace a native dscriptive, self-explaining language like e greek n german is e best. shakespeare would undoubtedly, with his immense power v "invention", h bn still greater in german, scandinavian n dutch, than he was in english.

it is a common mistake among half-educated people t suppnse that e greatness v e anglo-saxons is owing t shakespeare, or t e foreign words in e language. we know that e norwegians h 3 times more ships, n are 3 times more sea-faring than even e english, according t population. yet they do not speak english. e germans are e most learned people in e world, without speaking english, n e people v switzerland are e freeest n most democratic people in e world with their "*initiative, referendum n progressive taxation.*" 3 fourths v e swiss speak german but not english. e dutch are said t h e largest commerce in proportion t their population, n their national language is not english. e french are very successful financiers, but they don't speak english.

it is true e common english people are greet readers, but they read mostly newspapers n light novels, on account v e difficult greek n latin words in english scientific books. mathew arnold says, that a foreign scientific book hs e best chance v being translated into german, but a novel hs e best chance v being translated into english. prof. marsh says that science hs become repugnant t common english readers. educated people may think that e greek n latin words are easy, but common laborers n children do not think so.

while e united states n england publish each from 8000 t 9000 books yearly, mostly novels, germany alone publishes from 26,000 t 28,000 books yearly with comparativly few novels.

e intellectual activity v germany is immense. e cause v

this is e high learning required v all professional men. lawyers, ministers n doctors must all b university men, even e numerous villiage justices v e peace must h taken a 4 years course in college. their editors n diplomats, n higher army officers are highly educated, both in germrn n in 1 or 2 forein tongues, while e anglo-saxons are notoriously deficient in foreign languages. they cannot know what is thought in foreign countries, z well z e germans n scandinavians.

§ 17.

german, scandinavian, n dutch defects.

e above named languages are so exceedingly difficult, irregular n complex in grmmar that, few foreign students or able t master them, n therefore they are not studied z much z they deserve n z they would b with an easier grammar.

in 1872 representative scholars from e universities v norway n denmark met in e city v copenhagen, n then n there, they agreed t abolish all verbal endings for person n number in their writings n speaking, n recommended said reform t e editors, authors n speakers v e respective countries. e reform hs bn ratified by e people so thoroly that only one form is now seen or heard; z, ‚'jeg synger, du synger, han synger, vi synger, i synger, de synger.''

in 1679 on e 3d day v june, e french academy after much discussion, decreed that e present participle in french should no longer b declined for case n number, but always end only on *ant* (our ''ing''); z, *amusant* (amusing). that rule hs bn ratified by e french people long ago.

in 1874 on e 31st day v december, post master gen. stephan v e german empire, issued a general order t all postoffie officials, with e consent v kaiser wilhelm, e first. that order commanded all officials high n low in e german postoffices t learn a long list v new self-explaining homogeneous words t b substituted for foreign latin, french n english terms used, so that e common german people could understand e official language. that order was acquiesced in by e german congress n hs bn ratified by e people long ago. for ''postage'' they now say *postgeld* or *postgebuehr*, nsf.

this shows that language can b changed by man, if he has e will n activety. man can change language just z he can change e surface v e earth, n make a level road thru a hilly country, n take out irregularly standing trees in a forest n plant

them in regular rows in a park, with some trimming v e branches. that is all we are doing, when we make grammar regular. we make e rules straight, but do not create new words or material.

e foregoing events show that, e learned american sancrit professor, w. d. whitney v yale university is in e right. when he says in his able book *Language And The Study Of Language*:— "Man has power over language to the extent to which he can get his fellow-man to agree with him.". those few men who assert that *"man has no power over language"* must b mistaken, z we look at e evidence in e case. man hs purified, systematized n changed language many times with premeditation n forethought, n z man becomes more civilized, he will b able t agree on better n better changes in language.

civilization is at bottom a mastery over nature, thru man's work with man; hence, e truth v prof. whitney's statement that, "Man has power over language to the extent to which he can get his fellow man to agree with him." e savage is controlled by nature, but in a civilized state nature is controlled by man. man thru work changes natural objects t serve him more conveniently. schiller says, "nature must b improved by art". z man advances he becomes more n more master over language n nature; he becomes more n more self-determined. he can change his politics, bis religion, n his language t obtain higher n more godlike ideals n human virtues.

that e civilized man can control his own language is clearly set forth by e learned Prof. Dr. Ludwig Stein in his book called, *Die Anfaenge der Menschlichen Kultur*.

e german scholars will, v course, understand that, we no more criticise e german language on account v anti-national prejudices, then we did when we criticised e english language. what we h said hs bn in e interest v our common reunited teutonish union tongue. neither e english nor german scholars should believe that no language improvements are beneficial t our common teutonic race. roman letters ought certainly t b adopted by all e civilized people in e future.

one more defect in german may b mentioned, n that is e method v using t many inverted sentence structures by placing e predicate so often last. subject first, predidate second n e object last is e simplest, clearest n e most cosmopolitan method, n e one used not only in english n, danish-norwegeian n swedish, but in all e romanic tongues; z, "will you give me a book?"

§ 18.

norway t introduce teutonish first.

there are several strong reasons for believing that norway would introduce teutonish first, z a national speech for all purposes, after it had bn perfected by an interteutonic language congress at haag, holland, z before described, n after it hd bn used 50 years, z a by-study in geography, t give all e people time t master it, but norway t adopt it on certain conditions only.

if e whole teutonic race would stand by norway, n say, "we believe that a good, easy, regular self-clear teutonic language for international use is very desirable, but that such a language must h a living home basis. we teutons, therefore, will meet in a general congress n construct a language, t e best v our understanding n taste, if we can find a nation, who will make it a living home speech. we will also help such a nation by studying teutonish in all our people's schools for e single branch v geography, but we are t great lovers v our existing mother-tongues t abandon them for any other purpose than for general geography only."

if e teutonic race would grant t norway so high n noble a culture work, we feel confident that norway would gladly accept it. we believe it for several reasons. in e first place norway hs a highly developed school system with compulsory school attendence from 8 t 14 years, with convenient school houses n normal graduates z teachers. she is also troubled by a lauguage spoken by t small a population, t support an extensive scientific literature; hence, her educated men must study foreign languages for information n inspiration. this makes them linguists in a high proportion t e population.

there is yet a stronger reason, why norway would b more willing t introduce e teutonish union tongue, than any other nation, if e english, or germans, or both would agree t study teutonish for geography in their people's schools at least, n that reason is that norway is not satisfied with e danish language forced upon her people during e 400 years that norway was under denmark from i 13th t e 19th century. e danish book-language hs not yet bn able t eradicate e old norse dialects spoken in e greater part v e country.

so great n widespread is e love for *landsmaalet* (country language), that when mr. ivar aasen, an able linguist, wrote a

grammar n dictionary v this home language called "landsmaalet", e legislature v norway published said work at public expense. e members v this legislature were elected by e people. knudsen hs also written a dictionary v "landsmaalet", n eliminated e greek n latin words. mr. vinje hs written most v his poetry n stories in it. rev. blix hs translated a great number v church hymns into "landsmaalet," which is sung in many churches n in private families.

there is, however, one obstacle t e expulsion v e danish tongue from norway, n that is e feeling that norway would become t isolated intellectually, if separated in speech from denmark; hence e governing n literary class h favored e retention v dano-norwegian, or a unification v all e 3 scandinavian countries into one union compromise tongue; that is norwegian, swedish n danish. prof. ludvig daa v e university v kristiania, norway, hs advocated this idea.

it hs often bn said by norway's literary men, that it is an intellectual evil t h a language used by a small population, because they can not support a diversified literature for general information n inspiration; hence, e norwegians cling t e somewhat foreign danish literary tongue, already uniformly understood by all, while e "*landsmaalet*" is not e same in all e parts v e kingdom.

it can therefore b seen that norway is e ideal nation t introduce teutonish first. e soil is prepared by former language discussions, besides e norwegians are natural born linguists. they are already a bilingual-people besides e many foreign tongues they study, n they are more seafaring t foreign countries, than any other people v e globe, according t population. 2 million people h nearly 8000 ships. this is 3 times more ships than even england hs in proportion t population. e norwegians are therefore a very cosmopolitan-minded people, with a highly developed national sehool system, enforced by compulsory school attendence, z in germany.

teutonish standing half-way between english n high german, they will catch so many known words from both sides, that it will b very easy for e norwegians t introduce teutonish first, if they knew that e english, german n dutch speaking peoples would stand by them, if no farther, than t study teutonish only for geography in all their schools, so that they would not b alone in understanding it.

it hs even now bn proposed t make norwegian international by french scholars, on e ground that a living language were

necessary, n because it would awaken t much jealousy t choose english, german or french, on account v e advantages it would give t e large competing commercial people, whose language were thus chosen.

now, if norway spoke n wrote e highly organized teutonish, a language so easy, regular n self-explaining n supported by e whole teutonic race for e study v geography in all e peoples schools, it would certainly become a living international language, because no better international speech can be constructed out v any other material, than out v e old short n convenient teutonic base words. in all cases there must b words n rules t b memorized. norway would also b safer against russia, if she adopted a general teutonic union tongue.

if norway made teutonish e national tongue for all purposes, after 50 years v by-study in geography, or until all hd learned it, then it is very likely that such small nations z denmark, sweden n holland would also adopt it, z teutonish is so much like their own ancient mother-tongues, n because they would then h a larger literature for mutual information, n h an ideal, easy, regular n self-clear up.to-date language for their own dear school children, women n poor working men at home. they would h a better language than before, n one which would b understood all over e world. small nations can turn around more easily than large nations.

§ 19.

high politics n missionary work.

if e anglo-saxon teutons would gradually introuuce teutonish n finally make it e standard language for all purposes after 50 years v supplementary study for geography n history in e higher n lower common schools, they could alone make it e international language, if e other nations were t conservative t give up their present difficult n irregular tongues.

let us think v it. suppose e numerous n wide-sbread anglo-saxons hd an easy, simple, regular n self-explaining language, n suppose that all other nations hd difficult, irregular tongues, is it not reasonable t foretell that other nations would unanimously concentrate upon studying this sytematic saxon teutonish in preference t any other tongue for travel n commerce?

let us again suppose that e anglo-saxons hd bn broad-minded enough, n kind enough t take in so many german, dutch

n scandinavian words, z t make their language extremely easy t learn t e continental teutons, then they would draw them t their bosom n make them support this anglo-saxon teutonish z e future international tongue with their several influential foreign deplomacies, while if e anglo-saxons merely systematized english n ignored other teutons, it might drive them into forming some other language union t compete with e reformed english tongue.

it would undoubtedly b easier t e anglo-saxons t simply reform their spelling, make their grammar regular n only adopt more self-compounding v saxon english words. this alone would make e language very strange at home anyway, so that it would pay better t go a little farther, while at it, n adopt e more advanced teutonish n b sure t h e support v e whole race.

(b)

if e continental teutons, that is, germany, austria, switzerland, belgium, holland, denmark, sweden n norway, would agree t gradually introduce teutonish thru 50 years v supplementary study v it for geography n history in e higher n common schools, after a general inter-teutonic language congress hd improved n sanctioned it, then they alone could make it international in foreign travel, commerce n deplomacy.

look at e map v europe n then imagine what would b e result v such linguistic unification. e same easy, simple, regular n self-clear tongue would b spoken, sung n written from e north cape v norway, south thru norway, sweden, denmark, germany, holland, belgium, switzerland n austria t e mediteranean sea, n from e danube river t e atlantic ocean by over 110 millions v e most intelligent, honest, progressive, patriotic n peacable peoples on earth, n also right thru e centre v europe, where e language location would h e most effect.

if e continental teutons hd an easy, "up-to-date" n uniform language, while all other nations hd only their middle-age, complex, irregular, difficult, mixed jargons, it is easy t foretell that all foreign high schools n universities would concentrate their extra study upon this continental teutonish, for there would b no living language candidate for international study which would b so easy t master, nor h a more life-guiding literature, besides being e nost intelligence-producing language for home usage.

look at e map again, n see how this continental teutonish union tongue lies thru e centre v europe, dividing e romanic from e slavonic tongues, thus exerting a powerful influence both toward e east n e west. e surrounding nations will h t cross this language torritory by rail roads or by ships t communicate, or trade with one another. france would rather learn this easy, regular n systematic language v her nearest neighbors, germany, holland n switzerland than a more difficult language across e sea. russia, which joins teutonish-speaking peoples along norway, sweden, germany n austria, wonld certainly rather learn e nearby easy, simple, regular n uniform teutonish, than e difficult, time-wasting n thought-hiding english jargon far away. in this way it would become e principal language v europe, n europe would again naturally make it international, being e headquarters v so many empires n so much diversified diplomacies n commerce n so near asia n africa. t other nations it will make no difference, whether e international speech is spoken n written by 110 or by 150 millions, so it is a home language n hs all-embracing life-guiding n inspiring literature, n easy t learn. e easy learning counts more than number v speakers.

we undertake t predict, that such a teutonic union tongue, under some form, will become popular sooner or later among e common people, for they will soon come t instinctively understand that such a language would b in their self-interest, n that there would b no monopoly, disadvantage, or dishonesty in it. it would bring germany, scandinavia, holland, n belgium closer together. germany would gladly give millions for a closer understanding. e 3 scandinavian countries would h e same language, n h germany, holland, belgium, switzerland n austria thrown into e bargain for good measure. "how is that for advance." *fuer veltpolitik*! *und fuer missions arbeit, und fuer kultur?* e continental teutons h not so many colonies t spread their language in z england.

we feel like giving e same warning t e continental teutons, z we gave t e english teutons; namely, not t b narow-minded about e choice v union words n sentence-structures. e english arrangement v words in e sentence, is not only english, but scandinavian n romanic also; hence, e english syntax is not only teutonic, but cosmopolitan z well. by placing e future union tongue upon a narrow high-german basis only, wonld isolate e language n hinder a peacable conqust.

by adopting e simple english grammar, syntax n many

common anglo-saxon teutonic words, it would make e union tongue so easy t learn t e numerous, powerful n commercial anglo-saxons, that they would study it in their higher schools in preference t any other foreign tongue, n thereby indirectly induce other nations t study it in their higher schools, altho, they might b t conservative t introduce it z e proper n only national tongue. e united states which hs a great teutonic population, would b strongly tempted t introduce such teutonish, if adopted, z e national union tongue by all e continental teutons.

teutonish, z it is, hs bn so impartially constructed, that it can b adopted by either e english or by e continental teutons, whoever is e most progressive, patriotic n co-operative. t take largely from saxon english words, z we h done, is not only christian n brotherly, but wise n high diplomacy, n a clever military strategy. it is like borrowing or taking fire n ammunition from e enemy t conquer him with. we must also remember that e best people v e world are those who serve e world best. it is often e wisest child that yields. e motive v helpfulness is more noble, than e motive v mastery. leadership thru compromise n helpfulness is e real natural leadership. after e teutonish language congress hd once agreed upon e words t b used, it would make no practical or philosophic difference, whether a word is english, german, dutch or scandinavian, so long z it is within e teutonic family, (excepting e rare n high scientific terminology). we need a higher n broader "t e u t o n i c s o u l," n unite in self-defence against a future united east.

(c)

e readers will notice that there is an inclination in teutonish towards dutch n low-german. after thinking e matter over n over again hundreds v times, we h v late inclined towards e low-german more than formeriy for 2 reasons. in e first place, e low-german words are e most diffusive linguistic element in e world, excepting e mongolic. e low-german hs leavened both e english, high-german n scandinavian. it is more diffusive than latin, excepting in e learned scientific terminology. e common low-german words: "good, book, land, father, mother," nsf, is spoken by over 100 millions more people than e correspoding romanic terms, "*bon, libra, terra, pater, mater*, nsf.

low-german stands z a grand-mother towards all e teu-

tonic languages; hence, we are fortunate in having a central cementing language element, around which we can all rally, without wounding e national pride v any teutonic nation. inasmuch z low-german n dutch stands z a common grandmother, n being much like both english n e 3 scandinavian tongues, it is more central n unifying than either english or high-german. both e english n german people would h less national pride against low-german, dutch n scandinavian than against english or high-german, being competitors in literature n commerce.

while it is true, that low-german is a central, unifying n cementing element, it would not b right t take all e words from low-german n dutch. that would only b simplifying dutch n make e other teutons bear e whole burden v memorizing all e new words. there must b some limit n some general rule for selecting low-german n dutch. e most general n strongest teutonic element is v course e anglo-saxon english, e second strongest e high-german, e third strongest e low-german n dutch, while e scandinavian would b e fourth n weakest.

in selecting words for e teutonish union tongue, e aim hs bn t produce e greatest average intelligibility among e teutonic peoples v europe, where a union tongue is most needed; hence, e low-german n dutch words are not t b chosen, unless they h a simillarity t english, german n scandinavian, but dutch words should not b chosen on their own strength alone. e low-german is treated z a central n unifying teutonish element, z "idiom neutral" n e very good "panroman" hs treated e latin; namely, z a central unifying romanic element.

we h not space enough t explain all e reasons for choosing this or that word, but we can give a reason for every choice. often a word hs bn selected on account v its brevity n ease v pronounciation; z, ,,velt" (world), sometime because it is like low-german, dutch n scandinavian; z "good" (goed, god); at other times a word hs bn changed in spelling n sound t avoid collission with a similar word in another language which would, otherwise, h given those people a wrong impression. at other times a word hs bn changed t agree with some base word, or in order t establish a new basis. it would b necessary t know all teutonic tongues t apreciate fully e difficulty v choosing well, but a future teutonic congress can easily correct our mistakes, when necessary.

we believe that our general plan is e most practical n correct that can b found for a teutonic union tongue; that is, v choosing e best words from all e teutonic languages impartially,

rather than basing e union tongue wholly on english, german, scandinavian, or dutch. in e latter case e teutonish union tongue would h bn regarded z only a corrupted or spoiled english, german, scandinavian, or dutch, which would not h become popular at home or abroad; but, making teutonish a new n impartial teutonic union language, it may b learned, while retaining e old mother-tongues, upon which it leans.

e english having bn given e immense advantage v grammar n syntax, z well z e idiomatic use v e prepositions. are therefore, expected t feel willing t take more than their share with their teutonic brothers n sisters in learning many new words. all parties must learn many new words. this cannot b helped, unless english could conquor e other tongues without learning anything new. e order v thinkıng is english.

if e teutons could agree thru an inter-teutonic language congress upon an improved teutonish, n e whole race use it for geography n history in all their respective schools, it could b made international by first making it a common school language for those 2 branches only; that is, make it "half-national."

if any man or society can find a better n purer teutonic union tongue, underetood by more teutons, than we h presented, we wish him, or them, god's blessing.

we h many more ideas t express on this subject, but we prefer t express them in "niu teutonish" itself, after we h explained e spelling, grammar n e most necessary common base words.

if e teutons will not agree among themselves t preserve e glorious common mother words v childhood, they will sooner or later b conquored by e very good *panroman*, or a romanic union tongue, constructed by doctor h. molenaar, munchen, holzkirchenstrasse 5, deutschland. doctor h. molenaar will send a specimen v his "panroman" for 5 cents (20 pfennige). write t e above adress. if an easy latin language were taught n spoken every day in e schools, it would soon b spoken in families, then in society, then in commerce n at last become e general daily language, on account v its regularity, euphony n convenience. in e future e teutons will eitber h t improve n unify their irregular tongues, or go down in language defeat for want v co-operations n unity. e japanese n chinese are talking about improving n uniting their lauguages. it would b a shame t us, if e teutons should h t learn an asiatic union language, instead v asia studying teutonish. savage tribes

are often so jealous n envious v each other, that they will rather b conquored by a foreign enemy than combine among themselves. particularism is e course among savage people. what difference does it make, whether we say, *haus* or *huus*; *moder* or *mutter?*

PHONETIC ALPHABET.

Pronounce the following letters like the italic in the words beside them. All other letters retain their usual sounds—*C*, *Q* and *X* not being used.

SHAPE AND POSITION OF CONSONANTS.

p,	t,	ç *ch*,	k,
b,	d,	j,	g,
f,	ð *ith*,	s,	ʃ *sh*,
v,	đ *tha*,	z,	ʒ *zh*,
l,	r,	m,	n,
y,	w,	h.	ŋ *ng*.

VOWELS.

1st, · i *it*,	o *odd*,	• ɛ *eel*,	ɵ *or*,
2d, . e *ell*,	– u *up*,	. a *ale*,	– ɷ *old*,
3d, . a *at*,	_ ʉ *put*,	. ɑ *arm*,	_ ɷ *too*.

DIPHTHONGS.

1st, ˅ ɻ *ice*, ^ ɞ *oil*; 3d, ˄ ɤ *owl*, ˆ ɥ *mule*.

Ɛɛ Ɑɑ Ąą Ąɑ Oo Ɔɔ ɷɷ Ii

Ɛ ɛ, Ɑ ɑ, Ą ą, Ą ɑ, Ɵ ɵ, ɷ ɷ, Ɯ ɯ, I i,
eel, *ape*, *air*, *arm*, *or*, *old*, *ooze*, *it*,

Ee Aa Oo Uu Ʉʉ Ɨɨ Ɔɔ Ɤɤ

E e, A a, O o, U u, Ʉ ʉ, Ɨ ɻ, Ɔ ɞ, Ɤ ɤ,
let, **at**, **not**, **up**, **full**, **ice**, *oil*, *owl*,

---

Ɥɥ Ɛç Ðð Đđ Ʃʃ Ʒʒ Ŋŋ

Ɥ ɥ, Ɛ ç, Ð ð, Đ đ, ʃ ʃ, Ʒ ʒ, Ŋ ŋ,
use, *chip*, *thin*, *they*, *she*, azure, *sing*.

—Hɷ wil subskrɻb sumðiŋ tʉ help raz a fund ov $1,000 tʉ hav mɔr fɷnetik tɻp mad and wiđ hwiç tʉ komens đɛ publikaʃon ov a ful sɛriɛz ov fɷnetik skɷl buks? Suç an investment wʉd bɛ veri profitabl. Ɛrɛ-fɔrðs ov đɛ anɥal net profits wʉd bɛ pad az a dividend and wun-fɔrð ɥzd tʉ inkrɛs đɛ biznes. Get ɥr frendz and naborz tʉ subskrɻb and send us ɵl đɛ subskripʃonz ɥ kan get. Eni amɔnt rɛsɛvd.

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niu teutonish.

bookstafing (*spelling.*)

—=—

letter,	*as,*	*in.*	*letter,*	*as,*	*in.*	*letter,*	*as,*	*in.*
a,	a,	far	i,	ee,	feel	uu,	oo,	huus
ae (ä),	ea,	bear	i,	i,	sit	v,	v,	value
ai,	ai,	paid	ie,	ie,	brief	w,	v,	vil
au,	ou,	house	j,	y,	you	wh,	v,	vat
ay,	ay,	day	o,	o,	old	x,	ks	books
ch,	ch,	rich	oe (ö),	e,	her	y (ü),	y,	syd
e,	e,	they	oi‘	oi,	boil	(gr, ger, n skan.)		
e,	e,	set	oo,	oo,	floor	z,	ts,	zero
ee,	ee, (ger),	see	oy,	oy,	boy	sh (ger sch),		shal
ei,	ei,	height	r (rolling)	r,	roar	q,	aw,	law
eu,	oi	oil	u,	u,	rude	aa,	ah,	jahr
f,	f,	find	u,	u,	ful	ae=ger ä, oe=ger ö		
g,	g,	give	uu,	u,	rule	y=ger ü; ue=ger y		

no capital letters in teutonish.

doubling a vowel simply makes e sound longer drawn out, but doubling a consonant means a shorttening v e preceding vowel; z “spot” n “spotter”. in order, however, t save e doubling v consonants n t retain e original short sounds v e vowels between e consonants, we h adopted e rule, that original vowels shall h e same sounds after additions are made t e

base words, z it hd before; thus, "spot" n spoter, spotr, spoting, (not "spohtr" or spootr or spohting). if it is understood that e base word retains its former sound in e derivative words z in e base word, it will save e doubling v e consonants n allow e original word n e suffix t preserve e original sound n form; z "*run, er*" is "runer" (not runner), "runing" (not running). a waving line drawn rnder a word indicates spacing between letters.

we admit that this scheme v splling is not z economical n systematic, z we should like, but it is e best we can do with e old letters only, n at e same time represent z many v e english n german sounds z possible with e greatest intelligibility t e people concerned. it is true that we h more than one way v representing some v e sounds, in order t retain intact many english n continental forms n sounds, yet e spelling is phonetic, according t e plan given; that is, all words must b pronounced as spelt. "book" is not pronounced "buk" z before, but "bohk„ or "boke". e pronounciation is according t e continental, greek n latin sounds v e letters.

accent or stress v e voice is placed upon e principal or qualifying part z in german, scandinavian n dutch, because that is e simplest n most natural rule.

e difficult english sounds "*th, w, wn, j*" h bn changed t *d, t, v, y*" sounds, n e difficult german gutteral "*ch*" hs bn changed t "*k*"; z in english, scandinavian n dutch; thus, ger. *buch*, low ger. *bauk*, english *book*; scan. *bok*, dutch *boek*. e long n difficult ger. *schw* hs bn changed t "sv"; *schl* t "sl". e „*r*" should b pronounced with a hard rolling sound; z in scottland, ireland, e continent v europe, south america n asia. e hard rolling "r" is e world's "r". it is a manly "r", n we need some hard letters for variety. "z" is not much favored, except in e beginning

v words, n then it is a hard sound like *ts* in "zero" (tsero). e unaccented "e" is left out before a final ,,l – n -- r"; z, "handl, morgn, modr". e sound v e word will b e same without "e" z with it, but if "l — n — r" are not final, "e" is inserted z usual. e south germans must b careful t distinguish "*b*" n "*p*", "*t*", "*g*" n "*k*". dont say "*bost*" for "*post*", n "*broet*" for "*broed*", nsf. teutonish hs more sounds than "pan-roman". hence, it needs more letters n combination v letters. pitman's spelling with 37 letters, is in our opinion, e simplest n easiest t learn; but e new letters are t little known t b used by us.

e learning v teutonish will b a long step in learning e english n german tongues, so that time will in no case b lost.

teutouish sprakleer.

(*teutonish grammar.*)

4 articles. ***do*** (m), ***da*** (f), ***du*** (n), ***di*** (pl), ***een*** (a-an, ein, one). e plural number adds ***s*** or ***es***: "een man, tvo mans; een huus (house), tvo huuses", except *fru* (lady, madam) n *heer* (gentleman, sir, mr,) take "n" t form e plural; z, "fruen n heeren" (ladies n gentlemen). ***'on*** t form e direct possessive; z, man'on (man's) mans'on (men's, v men). there is no objective form. e adjective is unchangable; z, "good man, good veib, (woman), good kind (child), good huuses". e adverb is like e adjective, or ***"i"***, or ***"li"*** is added, when necessary; z, "shi sing good, hi sprek (speaks) fortrefli (excelent)".

e comparison v adjectives n adverbs is formed by prefixing *meer* (more), *meest* (most), *mindr* (less), or *minst* (least); z, "meer godli," or "mindr godli." there are, however, 12 exceptions t this rule for e sake v convenience n brevity; thus, 1 fiel (much), meer, meest; 2 good, betr, best; 3 hoeg (high), hoegr,

hoegste; 4 in, inr, inerste; 5 klein (small), kleinr kleinste; 6 kort (short) kortr, kortest; 7 laag (low), laagr, laagste; 8 lang (long), langr, langste; 9 lit (little), mindr, minst; 10 op, opr, opest; 11 ovr, ovri, overste; 12 ut, utr, uterste.

e verbs form e past tense n e past participle by adding e semi-vowel n, continuous sonant ***n*** or ***en*** t e simplest form v e verb, imperative or infinitive; z, *giv* (imperative) *to giv* (infinitive), *om mi giv* (subjunctive), *mi giv* (indicative), *givand* (present participle), *givan* (infinitive noun), *giving* (verbal noun) *mi givn* (i gave), mi hav givn; hi is komen, shi hav shrivn (she has written), nsf. there are 9 exceptions t this rule; thus, 1 hav, had; 2 kan, kun (could); 3 is (be, am, art, is, are), var (was, were, been); 4 mog (may), mogte (might); 5 mus (must), muste (had to); 6 sag (say), saed (said); 7 shal, shul (should); 8 vil, vul (would); vorde (to become; ger. verden; scan. vorde (to become), vardt (became), ger. vard, vurde, geworden).

e verb is e same for all persons n numbers; z, "mi giv, dau giv, hi giv, vi giv," nsf. there is no special form for e infinitive, imperative, subjunctive, optative, dative, accussative, vocative or ablative, n no vowel change (umlaut), t indicate plural number, past time, or person. ***u*** is e principal abstract noun sign, after words, which end on a consonant; z, good, goodu (goodness); lang, langu (length); diep, diepu (depth). after words which end on a vowel, ***heid*** [hood] is e main abstract sign; z, frie, frieheid [freedom]; godli, godliheid [godliness], frendliheid, nsf.

o is e principal general n masculine personal sign; z, singo [singer], shrivo [writer]; ***a*** indicates e feminine actor, when necessary; z, singa (woman siuger), leera (teacher, fem.; ger. lehrerin), nsf.

e pronouns are "*mi, dau, hi, shi, et, vi, u, de hu, sig*" (reflexive). possessives are, "*min, din, hio, shio, eto, vio, uo, huo,*" *sin* (reflexive). e numerals are, "*een, tvo, tri. fir, fem, ses, syv, ot, ni, ti, tieen, titvo, tvoti, tvoti-een, hundr, tusn* syntax: 1st subject, 2d predicate, 3d odject, is e regular arrangement, except in asking questions, when e predicate is placed before e subject; z, *regn et?* [does it rain, or is it raining?]

no double affirmative or double negative is used; simply say, "regn et?" "kom hi?" [comes he] n "*et regn* [it rains, not "it is raining" or "it does rain"]

when something hs first bn said t introduce a sentence, then also is e predicate placed before e subject; thus, "hier, saed hi" [not "hi saed"]. *alles* [all things] is vel at heim, shrivn henry, [all is well at home, wrote henry. e grammar, syntax n e troublesome prepositions are used according t english models, and idioms, t compensate e english speaking people for e great number v words taken from e continental teutons. while e german n dutch will h t rearrange every sentence in order t think in teutonish, e english will simply h t learn some new words. e mode v thinking is english. thjs is so immense an advantage t e anglosaxons that, a greater number v words hs bn taken from e continent t equalize e difficulty v learning teutonish; besides e words are more alike with less v latin terms on e continent.

e following 800 words should b read aloud at least 10 times n copied with pen n ink. if e 800 basic words are thoroly committed t memory, it will b pleasant n easy sailing after that. farther ideas will b expressed in teutonish.

800 grundvorts.

(*800 fundamental words.*)

a, b, c, (ay, bay, say - 123 see letter-numbers).
af, of, off; ab
afstand; distance; abstand
akt, respect, attention
akti, full of — sandakti
aktr, behind; hinter
also, therefore
als,, as, like; als, wie
altid, always, all times
amt, office; amt
amtstuv, office room
an, on, upon; auf, an
an (singan), das singen
and, ing — (singand) (present participle sign)
andr, other; andre
anbeed, worship; anbetten
anfang, commencement
angr, regret, sorrow
angerful, full of regret
ankom, arrive
annem, accept, adopt
anstat, instead of
anto, unto
antvort, answer
arbeid, labor; arbeit
arm, poor
armu, poverty; armuth
art, sort, kind
at, at, by, near
avond, evening; abend
bau, build, construct; bauen
bauer, farmer; bauer
bal, ball
bang, afraid
bedrieg, defraud; bedruegen
bedriv, commit; betreiben
beed, pray; beten
beest, beast
begrip, comprehend
behag, please, pleasure
behoev, need, want
beid, both; beide
beivort, adjective
bekant, acquainted, known
bekeer, repent
bekvem, convenient
bereed, prepare; bereiten
berikt, report; berichten
beshriv, describe
besit, possess; besitzen
besondr, special
best, betr; besser, beste
betal, pay; bezahlen
betalo, payer
betalim, payee
betr, better, besser
bevaar, preserve; bewahrn
besvaaru, grievance
bevust, conscious
bevustli, consciously
bevustu, consciousness
bild, picture
billig, cheap, reasonable
bliv, remain; bleiben
blot, only; bloss
boes, bad, il; boes
bord, board; brett, kost
borg, borrowing; borgen
bren, burn
briv, letter; brief
brodr, brother; bruder
brodotr, brother's; dotr
broed, bread: brot
broen, well; brun
bruk, use; brauchen
brukbar, usable
brukli, usual
bube, boy
bund, alliance
da, the (fem.); die
do, the, (masc.); der
du, the, (neuter); das

di, the, (plural); die
daad, deed; that
dag, day; tag
dagli, daily
dak, roof; dach
dal, valley; thal
dalr, dollar; thaler
dar, there; dar, da
dat, that; dass
dau, thou; du
de, they; sie
deel, part, deal; theil
denk, think
deo, their, theirs; sein
devl, devil; teufel
dien, serve
dienu, service; dienst
din, thine; dein
dier, dear; theuer
diese, these
dis, this
do, to do; thuen
don, done; gethan
dod, death; tod
doer, door, a door; thuer
doep, baptise; taufen
dok, nevertheless; doch
door, thru; durch
doorgang, alley
doorfeg, purge thru
dotr, daughter; tochter
dree, turn; drehen
dril, drill; exerziren
dur, endure; dauern
dving, compel; zwingen
dyr, animal; thier
dyrish, beastly
een' an, one, a; ein
eena' first, (e wunth)
eenad, sunday, first day
eenam, january, first month
eenfak, simple; einfach
eenfalt, simplex
eenig, agreed, united
eenir, unite; einigen
eenmal, once, one time
eensig, single
eer, honor; ehre
eerbar, honorable
eerbaru, honorableness
eerli, honest; ehrlich
eerliheid, honesty
eerman, gentleman
eerverti, worthy of honor
en, past tense; givn (gave)
workn (worked)
en, and; und (d. en)
eni, any; irgend, ein
ent, out, away
entdek, discover
entvikl, develop
erd, earth
erfar, experience
erfind, invent
erhold, obtain; erhalten
erinl, memory
ersheim, appear
erverv, aquire; everben
et, it; *es*, d. *het*, s. *det*
evn, evén; eben
fadr, father; vater
fan, from; von
fang, catch; fangen
far, ride in a vehicle
faru, faring; fahrt
fat, fathom; fassen
feir, celebrate- feiern
fem, 5
femti, 50
ferfat, compose; verfasn
fergangn, gone by
fergangli, transitory
ferget, forget; vergessn
fergiv, forgive
fergleik, compare
fergleikbar, comparable
ferkeer, intercourse
ferlat, abandon; verlasn
fermeer, increase
fermindr, decrease, lessen
fermog, able to
fern, far off, distant
fernuft, reason; vernunft
fersoek, attempt, tempt
fershil, difference
ferstand, understand
fertel, relate; erzaehlen
fervalt, administer
fervant, related
feur, fire
fiel, much; viel
fir, 4
fira, 4th
fliet,, dilligence; fleiss
flieti. dilligent
floed, flow; flissen
flus, river
flusi, fluid

flyt, move, remove
foed, food; futter
foel, feel; fuehlen
folg, follow; volgen
foer, conduct; fuehren
folk, folk, people; volk
for, fore, pre; vor
forjaar, spring; fruehjahr
forkom, occur
formiddag, forenoon
forrede, preface
forsh, search
fort, forth, onwards
fortshrit, advance
fortid, past time
frag, ask, question
frakt, freight; fracht
fred, peace; fried
fredli, peacable
fredsam, quiet
frie, free; frei
frieheid, freedom
fond, fund; fond
fru, lady, madam; frau
fr. mrs., miss, madam
fruen, ladies (irg pl.)
frukt, fruit; frucht
fry, early; frueh
fyg, join; fuegen
fygbar, adjoinable
fygli, adjustable
fyr, for, pro; fuer
fyrdat, because
fyrkt, fear; furcht
fyrsto, prince; fuerste
fyrvort, pronoun
gaa, go; gehen
gaan, gone
gasse, alley; gasse
ganz, entire, wholly
gar, indeed, in truth
gast, guest; gast
gebruk, custom, habit
gebrukli, customary
gefar, danger; gefahr
gegn, against, counter
gegend, region
gegenstand, object
gegenvirk, counteract
geheimli, secretly
geheimu, a secret
gehil, mountain; gebirge
geist, spirit
geistli, spiritual
geld, money
geldhoop, heap of money
geldvesn, finance
gemeen, common; gemein
gemeenli' commonly
gern, willingly
gering, small, trifling
gesikt, face. gesicht
gessel, companion
gessela, lady companion
gesseli, sociable
gesselo, comrade
gesselshap, society
gesselshapli, social
geshikte, history
geshiktli, historical
geslekt, generation
geveetn, conscience
gevoonli, habitually
gevoonu, habit; gewohnheit
giv, give; geben
glaub, believe, faith
gleik, alike, equal
glyk, fortune; glueck
glykli, happy, fortunate
god, god; gott
godli, godly
godliheid, godliness
god'on, god's; gottes
god'on huus, god's house
goen, wish one well; goennen
good, good, gut
goodmodi, kind, mild
goodu, goodness
grenz, limit; grenz
groen, green; gruen
gryt, greet; gruessen
groot, great; gros
grootmodr, grandmother
grootson, grandson
grootu. greatness
gros large; gros
grosu, largeness; groese
grund ground. foundation
grnndlage, foundation
grusam. cruel: grausam
haar, hair
haat, hate; hassen
had, had; hatte
haend, hand
handl handle
haesli, ugly; haesslich
halo, halo!
haer, army; heer

halv, half; halb
handl, commerce
heel, whole entire
heer, sir, lord; herr
heerli, glorious
heeren, sirs, gentlemen
hr., sir, mr. (in address)
heersh, dominate
heersho, ruler
heil, heal; heilen
heilist, physician, dr.
heim, home
heimish domestic
hen thither, off; hin
henfar, fare away
henreis, journey away
hert, heart; herz
heufi. frequent; heufig
heukler, hypocrite
heet, is called; heissen
hier, here; hier
hikin, masculine
hi, he; er
himl, heaven
hindernes, obstacle
hio, his; ihre
hiem, him (transposed)
ho, how; wie
hoeg, high; hoch
hoegr, hoegste (irg)
hoegu height; hoehe
hoer, hear; hoeren
hoimr, however
hop, hope, hoffen
hovd, head; haupt
hovdstad, capital city
hovdstyk, chapter
hu who; wer, welcher
hun, cent; 100 v dalr
hund, dog
hundr, 100
huo, whose; dessen
huus, house; haus
huusband, husband
hyp, hop, jump
in, in; in, ein
inbeed, invite; einladen
infoer, introduce
ingaa, ingo; eingehen
inkom, income
inlat, let in; einlassen
inlond, inland
inr, inest (irg)
inri, interior
inerli, earnestly
influs, influence
instand, able to
intred, entrance
inwards, inwardly
ir, z, regl, reglir
is, be, am, art, is, are
is - ger. sei, seid, sein, bin, bist, ist, sind.
isand, being (parti.)
ising, being
'is, direct passive sign "hi find'is" (is found)
ismu; z, katekismu
ist; z, sprakist
ja, yes; ja
jaar, year; jahr
jaarhundr, century
jaarti, decade
jaartid, season
je; z, je meer, je betr
jede, every; jeder
jeman, somebody; jemand
jene, those, yonder
jood, jew; jude
jung, young
jungling, young person
jungu, youth
kal, call; rufen
kalv, calf; kalb
kamr, chamber; zimmer
kan, can; kann
kun, could; konte
kaum, hardly, scarcely
kein, no, not any; kein
keisr, emperor.
keisera, enmpress
keiseru, empire
kiek, look, see; gucken
kind, child, infant
kindish, childish
kerl, fellow, kerl
kindu, childhood
king, king; koenig
kinga, queen; koenigin
kingu, kingdom
kirk, church; kirche
kirkli, churchly
kleeding, clothing
kleeds, clothes; kleider
klein, small in size
kleinr, kleinste (irg)
ko, cow; kuh
koop, buy; kaufen

koopman, merchant
koopleut, trade-people
kort, short; kurz
kortr, kortest
krig, get, obtain; kriegen
krieg, war
kring, circle (d. kring)
kringli, circular
krum, crooked, curved
kunst, art, science
kunstli, artificial
kunsterish, artistic
kunsto, artist
laag, low; niedrig
laagr, laagste
laatsi, lazy
land, land, soil
lang, long
lat, let; lassen
leg, lay, put; legen
leiĸ, like; gleich
lest, last; letzt
leist, achive; perform
lev, live; leben
leer, lore; lehre
leera, teacher (f)
leero, teacher; lehrer
leerim, pupil; lehrling
ledig emty; leer
leit, light, easy
les, read; lesen
lesbar, legible
lesa, reader; leserin
leso, reader
leute; folk; people
li; z, godli; frendli
lide, suffer; leiden
lieb, dear, beloved
liebli, lovely
liebverti, loveworthy
lig, lie, recline; liegen
likt, light (substance)
link, left, left side
lit, little (in quantity
liv, life; leben
lob, praise; loben
lond, country in gen.
los, loose; los
loop, run; laufen
luft, air; luft
lyd, sound; laut
lyg, lie, falsehood; luege
maat, measure; mass
maal, meal, repast
maedn, girl; maedchen
mal, time; z, 2 mal (2 times)
man, man; mann
mang, among
meer, more; mehr
meest, most
men, but; aber
meni, many; viele
mi, i, me; ich, mir
min, my' mine; mein
mindr, less; fr. moinder
minst, least; minst
mit, with, con, co, col
mitarbeid, colabor
modr, mother; mutter
modersprak, mother-language
moet, meet; begegnen
moeting, meeting
mog, may; mag, moegen
mogte, might; moechte
monat, month
morgn, morning
mund, mouth
mundli, by mouth
mus, must
muste, had to; muste
nabor, neighbor; nachbar
nak, after; nach
nakmiddag, afternoon
nakfrag, inquire
nat, night; nacht
nakn, neck; nich, genick
nam, name
namwort; noun
nase, nose
nebn, near by; neben
nebenwort, adverb
nedr, down; nieder
nederfal, dowfall
nei heer; no sir
nei fru; no ma'm
neidr, neither; noch
neidr-neidr, neithr-nor
nieman, nobody
nimr, never; nimmer
ni, 9
niti, 90
nit, not; nicht
niu, new; neu
nok, yet, still, noch
nu, now; nu, nun
nutid, present tense
nyt, use, utility; nutz
nytli, useful

obn, above; oben
odr, or; eıdr, odr
'on, possessive sign; z, "man-'on haend"
ok, also; auch
om, about, around; um
om, if; venn, ob
omshon, altho; obschon
omtrent, about; ungefaehr
omseil, circumnavigate
oog, eye; auge
oor, ear; ohr
op, up; auf, an
opr, opest, opermeest
ordn, order, plan; orden
ordentli, orderly
ordre, command; ordre
ort, locality, place
ortli, local; oertlich
ot, 8
otti, 80
ovr, over; ueber, ober
overlegn, superior
overset, translate
oversikt, general view
pakt, compact, lease
paard, horse; pferd
plag, torment; plagen
plas, place; platz
plikt, duty; pflicht
post, post
postamt, postoffice
poststuv, postoffice(r)
prakt, pomp, show
proev, try; pruefen
prunk, ostentation
punkt, point
punktum, period (.)
puust, breathe, breath
raam, frame; rahme
rakr, raskel
raum, room, space
regl, rule; regel
reglir, regulate
regn, rain
rekt, right; recht
rideri, cavalry; reiterei
rikt, tend, care for
rikti, correct; richtig
roop, call; rufen
rund, round
rundom, roundabout
ryg, back, rueken
ryg, back; zurueck
rygkom, come back
rygloop, run back
rygmarshir, countermarch
rygvards, backwards
saak, affair; sache
saed, said; sagte
saft, sap; saft
sag, say: sagen
sagand, saying; sagend
sakte, slow, sofily
sanft, soft, mild
sats, sentence; satz
salig, saved, blest; seelig
sam, together; zusammen
samfund, community
samfundismu, socialism
samfundist, socialist
sami, same; derselbe
saml, collect
samt, and also; samt
saur, sour; sauer, bitter
se, see, look; sehen
see, sea; see
sedert, since; seit
seer, very; sehr
seel, soul, spirit; seele
sekr, sure; sicher
sekeru, safety; sicherheit
sel, sell; verkaufen
selo, seller; verkaufer
selim, vendee
ses, 6
sesa, 6th
set, set; setzen
shaap, sheep; schaf
shad, injury; schaden
shal, shall; soll
shat, treasure; schatz
shee, happen; schehen
shi, she; sie
shio, her, hers; ihr
shikin, feminine
ship, ship; schiff
shoen, beautiful; schoen
shrek, terror; schreck
shrekli, terrible
shrit, step; schritt
shriv, write; schreiben
shul, should; solte
shuld, debt; schuld
shuldo, debtor
sieg, victory; sieg
sig, him or herself; sich

sin, his or hers; sein reflexive; "hi find sin book" (he finds his b.)
sinn, sense; sinn
sinnbild, symbol
sinnrich, rich in sense
sistr, sister; schwester
sisterman, brother-in-law
sisterson, sister's son
sit, sit; sitzen
slaap, sleep; schlafen
slag, strike; schlagen
smak, taste; geschmack
smal, narrow; schmal
smeikl, flatter; schmeicheln
snel, soon, quick; schnell
so, so, thus; so was
soek, seek; suchen
soet, sweet; sues
soldat, soldier
somvor, somewhere
son, son; sohn
sondr, asunder, apart
sonderbrek, break asunder
sonderslag, strike asunder
sorg, sorrow
sprak, language
spaet, late; spaet
sprek, speak; sprechen
staal, steel; staal
staat, state; staat
stad, city; stadt
stand, stand; stehen
stat, instead of; stat
sted, stead, place
steel, steal; stehlen
steen, stone; stein
steenakti, stony
stel, place, put; stellen
stem, voice; stimme
stets, constantly; stets
stieg, mount; steigen
stop, stop; halten
straat, street; strasse
strak, straight; strack
straks, immediately
strek, stretch; strecken
svak, weak; schwach
synd, sin, evil; suend
syndig, sinful; suendig
syv, 7
syva, 7th
syvad, saturday, 7th day
syvam, july, 7th month
syvti, 70
tal, number; zahl
talreich, numerous
talvort, number word
tam, tame; zahm
tamli, prety; ziemlich
tand, tooth; zahn
teekn. token; zeichen
ti, 10
tia, 10th
tid, time; zeit
tiding, newspaper; zeitung
tidvort, verb; zeitwort
til, till; bis, zu
tieen, 11
titvo, 12
titri, 13
to, to; zu
tog, train; zug
toleg, add; zulegen
tokom, future; zukunft
toor, fool; thor
toorish, foolish
tovards, towards
tree, tree; baum
tref, hit; treffen
trek, pull; ziehen
tri, 3
triti, 30
trijen, trillion
tru, true; wahr
truheid, truth; wahrheit
tur, tour
tusn, 1,000
tushn, between; zwischen
tushenkom, intervene
tushenloop, interlope
tveifl, doubt; zweifel
tvo, 2, two; zwei
tvoa, 2nd
tvoad, manday, 2nd day
tvoam, january, 2nd month
tvoti, 20
tvoti-een, 21
tvoti-tvo, 22
tvoti-tri, 23, nsf.
u, abstract after consonants; z, "good, goodu", goodness
u, you; ihr, euch
undr, under; unter
underlegen, inferior
underrikt, instruction
undersoek, investigate
undersheid, distinguish

uo, your, yours; ihre
ut, out; aus
utn, unless, except
utom, without; ohne, ausser
utnem, except, take out
utneml, exception
utr, utest, utermeest
uterli, extremely
uterliheid, extremity
var, was, were, been
var; war, waren, gewessen
vardt, became, has become
varom, why; warum
vorde, to become; werden
vart, wait; warten
vat, what; was
vedr, again; wieder
vederkom, come again
vederhal, repeat
veedr, whether
veet, know; vissen
veetn, knew; wusste
veetenshap, science
veg, way, road; weg
vegn, on account of
veif, wife; frau
veib, woman; weib
veil, while; weil
vel, well; wohl
velt, world
ven, when; wenn, wann
venig, few; wenige
vensh, wish; wunsch
verk, work; werk
verf, throw; werfen
vesn, essence, affair
vi, we; wir
vio, our, ours; unser
viet, white; weis
vikti, important
viktiheid, importance
vil, will; will, werden
vul, would; wolte
vidr, against, contra
viderstand, withstand
viderslag, counter blow
vilk, which; welcher
vindu, window; fenster
virk, operate; wirken
voon, dwell; wohnen
vor, where; wo
vorin, wherein; worein
vort, word; wort
vyste, desert; wueste
yb, to exercise; ueben
ybing, practice; uebung
ybtid, time for practice
ybplas, practice-place
zero, zero
zie, draw, pull; ziehen
zvek, purpose; zweck

evangeli af heiligo matheus.

(*gospel of saint matthew*).

hovdstyk 2.

(chapter ii)

nu ven jesus var birtn in bethlehem af judea in di dags af king herodes, se, dar komen vis mans fan du ost to jerusalem,

2 sagand, vor is hi dat is birtn king af di joods? fyr vi hav seen hio stern in du ost, en is komen to anbeed hi.

3 ven herodes do king had hoern diese tings, vardt hi trubeln, en al jerusalem mit hi.

4 en ven hi had sameln al di hovdpriestes en shriftgelernen af du folk, fragn hi af de vor kristus shul vorde birtn.

5 en de saed to hi, in bethlehem in judea: fyr so is et shrivn bei do profet,

6 en dau bethlehem, in du land af judea, is nit du minst mang di fyrstos af juda; fyr ut af dau shal kom een staatholdo, hu shal regir min folk israel.

7 den herodes, ven hi had heimli kaln di visos, nakfragn hi flieti af de vat tid du stern ersheinen.

8 en hi sendn de to bethlehem, en saed, gaa, en forsh flieti nak du jung kind, en ven u hav findn et, bring mi vort vedr, dat mi mog kom en anbeed et ok.

9 ven de had hoern do king hentreken de, en se, du stern, vilk de seen in du ost, gaan foran de, til et komen en standn ovr vor du jung kind var.

10 en ven de seen du stern, freudn de sig mit overmaati groot freud.

11 en ven de var komen into du huus, seen de du jung kind mit maria eto modr, en faln nedr, en anbeedn et, en ven de had opnen deo shat, shenkn de to et gaves, gold, veiroek en myra.

12 en isand (being) varnen af god in droem dat, de shul nit rygvend to herodes, henreisn de to sin eign lond ein andr veg.

13 en ven de var hentrekn, se, du engl af do heer ersheinen to josef in een droem, sagand, stand op, en nem du kind en eto modr, en flie into egypt, en is (be) dau dar, til mi bring dau vort, fyr herodes vil soek du jung kind to ombring et.

14 ven hi standn op, nemen hi du jung kind en eto modr bei nat en hentrekn into egypt:

15 ven var dar til du dod af herodes; dat et mogte vorde fulfyln, vat var sprekn bei do heer door do profet, sagand, ut af egypt hav mi kaln min son.

16 den herodes, ven hi seen dat hi var bedriegn af de visos, vardt hi overmaati torni, en sendn fort en latn dodslag al de kinds dat var in bethlehem, en in al de grenzes daraf, fan tvo jaars en undr, nak du tid vilk hi had flieti nakfragn af de visos

17 den var fulfyln vat var sprekn bei jeremias, do profet, sagand,

18 in rama var dar en stem hoern, geklag, geween en jamershrei, rakl beveen sin kinds, en vul nit lat sig troest, fyrdat de is nit.

19 men ven herodes var dod, se, een engl af do heer ersheinen in een droem to josef in egypt,

20 sagand, stand op, en nem du jung kind en eto modr, en gaa into du land af israel; fyr de is dod, hu soekn du jung kind'on liv.

21 en hi standn op, en nemen du jung kind en eto modr, en komen iuto du land af israel.

22 men ven hi hoern dat archelaus regirn in judea insted af sin fadr herodes, fyrktn hi to gaa darhen, unaktn, ising (being) varnen af god in droem, vendn hi sig tosids into de deels af galilea,

23 en hi komen en voonen in een stad kaln nazaret; dat it mogte vorde fulfyln vat var sprekn door di profets, hi shal heet een nazareto.

du heer'on beed.

(the lord's prayer).

vio fadr hu is in himl; heilig vorde din nam; din reik kom; din vil vorde dun an erd, als et is in himl; giv vi dis dag vio dagli broed; en fergiv vi vio shuld, als vi fergiv vio shuldos; en leed vi nit into fersoeking, men erloes vi fan evl; fyr din is du reik, en du kraft en du herliheid in evigu — amen. [matheus 6. 9–13].

di ti gebids.

(the ten commandments).

1. dau shal hav kein andr gods befor mi.

2. dau shal nit nem du nam af do heer fergevs, fyr do heer vil nit unshuldihold hi, hu nem hio nam fergevs.

3. erinr du sabatdag to heilighold et.

4. eer din fadr en modr dat et mog gaa vel mit dau, en dau mog lev langi an du erd.

5. dau shal nit dodir.

6. dau shal nit begaa ektibrek.

7. dau shal nit steel.

8. dau shal nit baer falsh betyg gegn din nabor.

9. dau shal nit begeer din nabor'on huus.

10. dau shal nit begeer din nabor'on veif, neidr hio dieno, neidr hio diena, neidr hio fie, neidr eniting, vilk is hio.

---

noodvendi forloopi ybings.

(*necessary preliminary exercises*).

di english fyrvorts (pronouns) en di skandinavish talvorts (numerals), is di kortest, di meest bekvem en di best undersheidn (differentiated) in du velt.

eng. i, thou, he, she, it, we, you, they, who
deuch, ich, du, er, sie, es, wir, ihr, sie, wer
skan. jeg, du, han, hun, det' vi, eder, de, hvo
teut. *mi, dau, hi, shi, et, vi, u, de, hu*

besiti form (*possessive form*).

eng.: mine, thine, his. hers, its, ours, yours, theirs
deuch: mein, dein, sein, ihre, sein, unser, ihre, seine
skan.: min' din, hans, hendes, dets, vor, eders, deres
teut.: *min, din, hio, shio, eto, vio, uo, deo*

sin is een besiti rygvendi (reflexive) fyrvort, vilk is brukn ven et vis ryg to du subjekt; als; "henry givn vilhelm *sin* book", dat meen dat henry givn vilhelm sin eign book, (henry'on book); men (but, aber), om (if, wem) vi sag, "henry givn vilhelm *hio* book, vilk tohoern (belonged) to vilhelm. "sin",

ven rygvendi bedyd (signifies) du sami als "hio eign, (his own), shio eign (her own), ito eign (its own), deo eign (their own)." "do fadr findn *sin* kind", meen dat do fadr findn sin eign kind, men om vi sag, "do fadr findn *hio* kind", meen et, dat do fadr findn een andr man'on kind; dat is, "sin" is altid rygvendi, als in di skandinavish spraks, fyr to forbuig (prevent) misferstandels

sig is een rygvendi (reflexive) fyrvort, du sami, als du deuch "sich", hollandi "zich", du platdeuch "sik" or "sig", du skandinavish "sig" or "seg", en du romanish "se", vi hav annemen du platdeuch en skandinavish form "sig", fyrdat et is du meest leit sprekn en shrivn. en algemeen ferstandn; als, "shi seen sig in du speigl", (she saw herself in e mirror)- "sig" meen du sami als du english "himself, herself, itself, themeselves".

utn (except, ausgenommen) "min, din, sin", endir (terminate) al di besiti (possessive) forvorts an "o", als, "hio, shio, eto, vio, uo, deo, huo". dis "o" is een ferkortl (abbreviation) fan "on" (own), fyr to krig (get, obtain) meer opn en vellydand (welsounding) selvlyds (vowels), af vilk vi hav to venig (few) in vio liebi [dear] teutonish spraks.

lat vi nu vedr [again] betrakt di bekvem skandinavish talvorts.

een,	tvo,	tri,	fir,	fem,	ses,	syv,	ot,	ni,	ti,	tieen,
1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6,	7,	8,	9,	10,	11,
titvo,	titri,	tifir,nsf;	tvoti,	tvoti-een,tvoti-tvo,tvoti-tri,						
12,	13,	14,	20,	21,	22,	23,				
nsf. triti,	triti-een,	nsf. firti,	femti,	sesti,	syvti,	otti,				
30,	31,	40,	50,	60,	70,	80,				
niti,	hundr,	tusn,	eenjen [million],	tri tvojen [3 bil-						
90,	100,	1,000,	1,000,000,	3,000,0000,000,						

lions]. "eenjen" bedyd een sprong odr een standort, odr merkl ovr odr, jensids (bejond, jenseit) du

tusn tals; tvojen (billion), trijen [trillion], firjen [quatrillion], nsf.

bei making "een", samt [plus] "jen" "*eenjen*" to stand fyr "million", en "*tvojen*" stand fyr "billion", den krig vi ganz rein teutonish talvorts. 1,234,567,890" is lesn so: "een tvojen, tvo hundr triti-fir eenjens, fem hundr sesti-syv tusn, ot hundr en niti." dis is nak du fransi, english en amerikanish system.

a is tolegn [added] to du grundtal fyr to form du ordental [ordinal number]. sodan, eena [first, erste] fan "een" [1]; "tvoa" fan "tvo", samt "a"; als, "tvoa" [second, 2nd, zweite], "tria" (3rd, 3te), nsf. (en so fort), een halv deel ($\frac{1}{2}$); tvo trias ($\frac{2}{3}$), syv tis (7 tens), nsf.; 3 fems (3 fives); fem tis (5 tens), nsf. in timali (decimal) rekning, kan vi shriv, ".5" fyr "fem-tias" (five-tenths). "*trieeniheid* (trinity, dreieinigkeit).

vi glaub dat nu, is di english fyrvorts en di skandinavish talvorts tamli klar, man mus naturli, les de vedr (again) meni mals lyd in du begin, befor de is fest organirn into du bevustu (consciousness, bewustsein). man kan dok nit ervart to erverv een niu sprak, utom du minst studiring, evn om (if, wenn) et is nur een heimish fereensprak. di jung leut vil hav genog tid to lern et in di nekst femti jaars, om di old leut vil lat de do et.

besondr vorts.

dar is omtrent tifir (14) vorts dat forkom seer oft, vilk et vul is good to shenk besondr opmerksamu, befor vi vandr meer fern in vio niu sprakreise. vi meen sodan vorts als; *als, dan, fyr, hu, men, om, sodan. til, u, utn, utom, vil, vor, vorde, vardt.*"

"*als*" is brukn, als (wie) du english "as", en bedyd beid "*als*" en"*wie*" in deuch; dus, "shi is so good als hi. shi sing als (wie) hi (she sings as he does).

"*dan*" is brukn als in english en hollandi, dat is, in fergleiking (comparison), so, "di japanos is meer klog (clever), dan di kinaos, men (but) di teutonos is meer klog, dan di japanos.

"*fyr*" is een seer heufi nebenvort (adverb) en bindvort (conjunction), en is brukn als du english "for"; dus, "mi vil arbeid fyr u". "fyr" mog ok hav sami bedyd als du deuch vort "*denn*"; du skan. "*thi*" en hollandish "*want*"; dus; "lat vi gaa ut, fyr et is sunshein nu".

"*hu*" is du english relativ fyrvort "*who*". "hu" point ryg to persons, veil "vilk" en "vat" point ryg (zurueck) to dyrs odr tings; als, "hu (wer, hvo) kom hier?" "mi se do man, hu, (wer der, welcher; hvilken, som) var hier gestern". "mi sprekn to da fru (lady, madam), hu singn lest nat.

"*vilk*" (which; welcher, welche, welches; hvilke, som) point (zeigen, zeilen; peger) ryg (tilbage) to dyrs odr tings; als, "se u dat paard, vilk loop dar?" (do you see e horse which runs there?) vilk paard meen u? (which horse do you mean?).

"*men*" (but, aber) is nemen fan di tri skandinavish spraks, fyrdat et is so fiel (much) leik du hollandish *maar*, samt du fransi *mais* (ma), besids is *men* seer vellydand mit sin floedand "m" en "n" lyd. also, sag vi, "u, men nit hi"[you, but not he"; deuch, "sie, aber nicht er"; hollandish, "u, maar niet hij"].

"*om*" [if; wenn, ob] is een kompromis tushn [between, zwischen] skandinavish *om*, deuch, *ob* en hollandi, *omdat*; als, "mi vil gaa, om u is ferdi" [i will go, if you are ready; deuch, ich verde gehen, wenn sie fertig sind]. frag, om hi is ferdi. (ask, if he is ready; deuch, frage, ob er fertig ist).

"*sodan*" is een utgleik (compromise) tushn du hollandish vorts *sodan*, *sodanig* en du skandinavish, *saadan*, *saaledes*. et meen du sami als du english "such,

thus", en du deuch, "solch, sowie"; als, "hav u seen sodan eeniheid?" (have you seen such unity? deuch, haben sie solche einigkeit gesehen?)

"*til*" (till, bis, an, tot) is beid english en skandinavish; als, "vart, til hi kom" (wait till hi comes; deuch, warte, bis er kommt).

"*u*"(you, ihr, sie). dis fyrvort, tvoa (second) person, meertal (plural) is brukn in spreking to al menshes, altr en stand, grad (just) als du english "*you*" en du fransi "*vous*". dis is du meest eenfak vis, en vil forbuig meni tveifls en unbehagli feilgrips in ferkeer, odr omgang mit di menshes. "*dau*" [thou]; fr. "*tu*" is nur brukn in biblish odr dikterish shrivart.

"*utn*" (unless, except; deuch, auser, ausgenommen); als, "mi vil gaa, utn hi kom" (i will go, unless he domes; deuch, ich werde gehen, ausgenommen er kommt).

"*utom*" (without; d., ohne; hol., buiten); als, "mi vil nit gaa, utom min frend."

"*vil*" is brukn als in english en skandinavish. "vil" hav tvo meenings. in du eena (first, erste) line, bedyd et "vil" (volition), en in d tvoa (2d, 2te) line bedyd et du sami als du deuch, *werden*, werde, wirst, wird; dus, "hi vil kom" (he will come; deuch, er wird kommen; skan., han vil komme). "du huus vil fal" (e house will fall" nsf.) dis satsbau vil kling somvat eigendomli to di deuchos, men de mus dok erinr, dat et is teutonish, en dat beid di angelsaksos, sovel als di skandinavos bruk "vil" mit dis idiom.

dar is ok een andr ting to erinr; teutonish hav nemen di meest vorts fan du europani festland, veil di angelsaksos freud sig meest ovr du sprakleer, satsbau en in di idiomatish bruk af di entsprekand forvorts (prepositions) en ovr de helpverbs- et vul

(would, wolte) darfyr nit is (be) rekt to infoer so besondr en svaar (difficult) satsbau als mit "*verden*" en "*vurde*", *vard geworden.*

"*vorde*" (to become, to get), "*worth*" as "woe worth to me (woe come to me), woe worth the man; "woe worth" bedyd in english "woe becomes" (worth): deuch, *werden*; svergish *vorda*; danish-norgish *vorde*; hollandish *worden.* al hav "o" utn du deuch *werden* mit "e". "*vorde*" hav var (been) annemen anstat du english "become", en du deuch "werden". "*vorde*" is du best utgleik (compromise) form, dat vi kan find, en vilk kan meest leit is ferstandn bei angelsaksos, deuchos, skandinavos en hollandos.

vardt is du best fortid (past tense) form, dat vi kan find so fern als di deuchos en skandinavos, angaa. "vardt" is brukn in du old rostock bibl-oversetl. veil di deuch sag meest "*vard*", sag di skandinavos meest "*vart*". vi hav, darfyr, shrivn beid "d" en "t", als een kompromis, to mak du vort meer leit vederkenen, beid in deuchland, holland en di tri skandinavish londs, danmark, sverge en norge, so "*vardt*".

beispiels (exempls): *hi vorde syk* (he becomes sick; deuch "er vird krank". *hi vardt syk* (he became sick or he got sick; deuch, "er wurde (vard) krank"). "*amerika vardt entdeken 1492*". in english is et shrivn, "america was (var) discovered 1492. dis english "was" (var) kling nit rikti in dis ferbindl. om (if, wenn) amerika was (var) entdekn 1492. den var et alredi at dat tid een utfoern (accomplished) handling . nu, om (if, wenn) entdeking var een utfoern handling in 1492, muste du entdeking hav findn plas befor dat tid. vat do shrivo vul sag, var nit dat amerika *var* (was) entdekn 1492, men dat amerika vardt (became, got) entdekn in 1492.

vi kan leit inse dat sodan vorts als, "vorde" en *vardt* is grad (just) so nytli to di angelsaksos als to di deuchos, skandinavos en hollandos. ven vi bruk "*vorde*" en "*vardt*" anstat, "become, became", odr "got", den ferandr vi dok nit du english satsbau, vilk vi hav givn di angelsaksos, als gegenvikt fyr di groot antal vorts nemen fan du teutonish festland.

dar is een andr ting vilk di deuchos en hollandos vil find somvat svaar in du begin, en dat is dat du old infinitiv, endand an "*en*" is imr brukn als du fortid partisip; fyr exempl, "hi hav findn". nu "*finden*" is du deuch en hollandi infinitiv, men in teutonish is dis infinitiv beid imperfectum en perfectum; als, "mi givn (imperfectum), mi hav givn (perfectum. di deuchos, sovel als di skandinavos en hollaudos, mus imr erinr dat in teutonish hav du tidvort (verbum) gar kein besondr bieging (inflection) fyr infinitiv, so dat vat se ut als een infinitiv, is imr een fortid form; als, "hi is komen" (gekommen) "hi is findn" (gefunden), "shi komen" (sie kamm).

om di students hav lernen good du ungeheur eenfak sprakleer, di tvoti-tri (23) unregli vorts, en di 800 grundvorts, vil hi odr shi hav seer lit svaaru in ferstanding vat vi shal sag nak dis tid.

veek en monatnams.

een (1) eena (first, erste)
eenad fan eena en "d" (day)
eenad, sunday (eena dag)
tvoad, monday (2a dag)
triad, thuesday
firad, wednesday
femad, thursday
sesad, friday
syvad, saturday
1d - sun.; 2d - mon.

monatnams:

eenam, jan. (1st month)
tvoam, february (2 m.)
triam, march (3 m.)
firam, april (4 m.)
femam, may (5 m.)
sesam, june (6 m.)
syvam, july (7 m.)
otam, august (8 m.)
niam, september (9 m.)
tiam, october (10 m.)
tieenam, nov. (11 m.)
titvoam, december (12 m)

vi mus dok lern di talvorts eena (first, erst), en den kan vi set "d" nak di ordentals fyr veekdags en set "m" nak fyr monatnams — billig nams!

niu bookstaftals.

a - 1, b 2, c 3, d 4, e 5, f 6, g 7, h 8, i 9, o = o, "a-o (ah - oh) 10, a - a (ah - ah) 11, a - b (ah - be) 12, b-o (be - oh) 20, b - a 21, a - b - c = 123, a - g - i - c = 1793 = MDCCLXXXXIII.

diese tals mus is (be) utsprekn jede bookstaf bei sig selv, so dat di tals vil nit is fervekseln mit andr vorts; "b - a - d" (be - ah - de) = 214.

et vul is (be) good, om vi kun krig een sekr sysstem fyr to benam vio bookstafs. vi vil forslag dis plan: lat al di selvlyds (vowels) "a, ae (ä) e, ei, i, o, oe, u, y (ü) is benamen nak deo (their, ihre) eign lyds, en lat al d mitlyds (consonants) is benamen mit du sami selvlyds "e" utn "s" (es); so, "be, ce, de, fe, ge, he, je, ke, le, me, ne, pe, re, te, ve. dubl we, tze" (z). "s" fan "ce". in bookstafing "fadr, modr", kan vi sag, "fe - ah - de - re = fadr", me - oh de - re = modr", nsf, om al mitlyds had du sami selvlyds bei sig, kun vi meer klar hoer di virkli undersheids tushn di bookstafs.

forsilbs.

et is een seer glykli omstand, dat di teutonish spraks is so reik in forsilbs, fyrdat et ret (saves) vi fan lerning so meni niu ekstra grundvorts, als in meni andr tungs. je meer forsilbs en naksilbs een sprak hav, desto meer ekonomish en selvklar is du sprak to du gemeen folk. je meer selvklar, bestemi (definite) en beshrivand een sprak is, desto meer leit kan een hoeg kultur is (be) opholdn mang beid di hoeg en laag folkklases. al menshes kan lern en erinr meer mit een leit eenfak, reg-

li, selvklar en eenarti sprak. di forsilbs help fiel to mak vio fereensprak meer selvklar en ekonomish, dan latinish.

et is nit noodvendi to beshriv hier al di teutouish forsilbs, als, "b e, e r, e r z, e n t, f e r, g e, h e n, u n, z e r", fyr de is du sami in teutonish als befor. al di forvorts (prepositions) is ok brukn als forsilbs; fyr eksempl, "af, aftrek, afkom; for forloop, forkom", nsf. al andr vorts kan ok is brukn als forsilbs fyr beispiel, "fadr, faderland; modr, modersprak; huus, huusdieno, huusknekt, huusfred", nsf. dis kendaad (fact) mak teutonish du meest reik in du velt in forsilbs, dok vul et is (be) good to hav een venig (few) meere af de, fyr to mak vio fereensprak nok meer reik in dis good betreking (respect, bezieung). et vul help opfoeding (education, erzieung) seer fiel. je meer forsilbs vi hav, desto meere grundvorts kan vi benyt, utom to borg fan fremd spraks, als du fal var mang di old begavn griekos, die meest groot af al selvdenkos.

el kan is brukn als forsilbs in gevis fals, vor (where, wo) kein andr forsilb odr forvort pas; "eldeel" (element) "elhevl" (elevator)' nsf. ***ho*** kan is brukn als een fergrootand (augmentative) forsilb; als, hopriest, homan (giant, riese), nsf. ***shoen*** is een fershoenand forsilb, deelvis nu brukn, men vilk kun is fiel utvidn (extended); als, shoenshrift (caligraphy), shoenbookshat (belles lettres), odr shoenliteratur, nsf. ***haes*** fan "haesli" (ugly), kan is anvendn to beteekn somting viderli odr haesli; als, "haesshrift, haesshriveri, haesmaleri, haesarbeid", nsf. dis "haes" is een pasand gegenforsilb to "shoen"; dus, "shoenmaleri, shoensprekeri, shoenarbeid", nsf.

omshon (altho, obschon) vio teutonish modersprak is ungeheur reik in forsilb, is de dok forhold-

maati (relatively, verhältnismässig) arm in naksilbs, darfyr mus vi help vio fereensprak bei making som niu en pasand naksilbs, to overtref (excel) latinish.

naksilbs.

beid do groot deuch en do groot danish sprakistes hav ervaenen du kendaad dat di teutonish spraks hav to venig afleedmitls (ableitungsmiteln). prof. gustav rümelin, kanslo af du universitat tübingen, sag in sin book, "*berechtigung der fremdwoerter*" an side 28 en 29 als folgand:

"Es hängt damit noch ein anderer Mangel unserer Sprache zusammen. Sie giebt den Hauptwörtern mit ihren Endungen auf heit, keit, ung, thum, niss, schaft einen festen Abschluss, der weitere Ableitungen erschwert, wärend die alten und die romanischen Sprachen vom Hauptvort aus, das weit häufiger in Vokalen endigt, einen neuen Anlauf zur Fortbildung nehmen können. Aus der *Tonkunst* entsteht nur etwa der Tonküstler, aus Musik aber der Musiker, Musikus, Musikant, musikalish, musiciren und Musikalien. Wenn wir auch für *Kritik* Beurtheilung, für *Centrum* Mittelpunkt annehmbar finden wollten, wie sagen wir dann für kritish, kritisiren, Kritiker, Kriticismus, kritkaster, oder für central, centralisiren, Centralisation, Centralismus, Centralität, für concentrisch, concentriren, Concentration?"

du meest vikti naksilb is gevis ***en***, fyr fortid en fortid partisip; als, "mi givn (gave), mi hav givn, mi hav komen, seen, gaan, arbeidn, liebn, shrivn, singn," nsf, dis "*en*" odr "*n*" hav var (been) vaeln fyr to angiv du fortid, fyrdat et is een halvvokal, seer musikalish, en ok du meest brukn en du meest utspredn fortidteekn in du velt. "*en*" es nit aleen teutonish; als, angelsaksish *kumen* (hav komen); deuch, *gekommen*, hollandi, *komen*; skandinavish,

kommen; islandi *komin*, men "*en*" is ok du passiv fortid partisip in di slavonish spraks; als, rusish, *vidit* (to se), *viden* (seen, gesehen; rusish, *nesit* (baer, carry, tragen) *nesen* (baern, carried, getragen). besids al dis is "*n, en*" bei natur du meest samfygi (coalescing) af al vio bookstafs, utn (except) "s", vilk bild du meertal; dat bedyd, dat "*n*", kan is fygn to al andr bookstafs utom een tushenkomand (intervening) "e" odr andr vokal, utn "m" en "n"; sodan, mi hav singn, arbeidn, shrivn, komen, kenen, nsf. "n" is virkli betr en meer bekvem, dan een ful vokal leik "a, e, i, o, u, y, vul hav var (been). om vi had nemen een rein vokal to bild du fortid partisip anstat "n" den vul du utsprek hav vardt (become) langr en meer svaar; als, "liebai," (liebn), odr "singo" (singn). "n" hav var (been) annemen, fyrdat et is nu so brukn in teutonish spraks, en is du best teekn fyr du fortid partisip in du velt.

and is du nutid partisip teekn; als, "singand" (singing, singend). du ursaak, varom vi hav nemen du opn vellydand svergish (swedish) "and". is fyrdat "end" is to fiel leik "en", du fortid partisip. fergleik "*singend*" en "*singn*" in snel sprekan. "singand" en "singn" is betr undersheidn "*and*" is fiel leik du latinish, italish en spanish *ando*, en du fransi "ant". *an* is brukn als een teekn fyr du infinitiv substantiv anstat *en*, fyr to krig een meer klar undersheid fan du fortid partisip, en fyr to krig du meer opn en vellydand "a" vokal, anstat du halv hoern 'e"; als "fiel singan en sprekan" (much singing and speaking; deuch, viel singen und sprechen).

"*e*" en "*en*" is brukn to fiel in deuch, en et hav ok to venig vokals- do gelernen deucho, prof. gustav rümelin, befor ervaenen, sag:

"Unsere Sprache hat nicht alle und nicht lauter Vorzüge, sondern auch ihre Mängel. Zu diesen ge-

hört, das sie in Lautfylle und vohlkang hinter den aus dem Lateinichen stammenden Sprachen entschieden Zurücksteht. Sie leidet nicht nur überhaupt an Vokalarmuth und Consonantenhäufung, sondern sie hat auch unter allen Vokalen den ton und wirkungslosen *E* allmählig ein solches Uebergewicht eingeräumt, das die andern nur noch weit schwächer zum Wort kommen. Wie wohlthuend klingen für unser Ohr *Melodie*, *Harmonie*, *Phantasie*, o.s.w."

ing is brukn als een verbal substantiv du sami als in hollandish, platdeuch en skandinavish; so, "goed singing, good regiring (regirung). "*ing*" is ok brukn als een gerundium teekn. sodan, "bei fraging (asking) kan man find du veg to jerusalem." "*ung*" is brukn in ekstra fals, vor (where, wo) vi vensh to mak een ekstra undersheid fan du sami grundvort; als, *bilding* (building, deuch gebaude; danish, bygning) en *bildung* (kultur).

nu mus vi fersoek to giv vio vokalarm eldeel (element, bestandtheil) meer selvlyds to mak et meer velklingand to vio nakkomos en to du ganz velt. vi mus do et in een so systemi (systematish) en so utstrekn vis (wise, manner) dat et vil verkli vorde (become, werden) af bedydu. vi kan meest leit infoer meer sevlyds at di end af vorts; als folgand:

u is een ferkortl fan du english *hood* (hud), *dom* (dum), *ure*, *ture*, *ude* en fan du deuch *ung*, *thum*. "*u*" is setn nak vorts vilk endir (terminates) an een mitlyd, fyr to bild du abstrakt namvort (noun, nomen); so "good, goodu" (goodness), manu (manhood), veibu (womanhood), kindu (childhood, kindheit), diepu (depth), langu (length), nsf. "*u*" is een seer leit vokal to utsprek. et hav var (been) kaln bei som orthoepistes (utsprekistes) du naturli vokal; als "du, hu, nu, vu, ru," nsf.

heid, is du meest leit kenen af vio old teutonish

abstrakteekens, en is een kompromis tushn eng *hood*; d., *heit*; h; *heid*; danish-norgish *hed*, svergish *het*. vi leik du form *heid* best, fyrdat et hav du opn leit hoern dubl vokal "*ei*", anstat du halv hoern dumpi "*e*", als in du skandinavish *hed* n *het*. nu, dis *heid* fan du hollandish is fygn (joined) to een vort fyr to bild du abstrakt, nak vorts, vilk endir an en selvlyd; so, bube, bubeheid (boyhood, bubeheit); frie, frieheid (freedom); rikti, riktiheid; godli, godliheid, nsf. heid is meer leik "hood, hed, heid", dan du hoegdeuch "heit or keit".

du ursaak varom vi set "heid" nak selvlyds is fyrdat et is meest angenem ven een mitlyd folg en selvlyd; als, "panama, fiorida," nsf.

do, *da*, *du*, *di* fyr di heufi artikls help fiel to mak vio fereensprak mindr vokalarm. vi kan ok bereik vio vokals in teutonish bei lating (letting) ***o*** stand als een hikin (masculine) en als een algemeen personli teekn, anstat "*er*"; so, "singo (singer), leero (teacher, lehrer); arbeido" (laborer, arbeiter), nsf. et mak kein undersheid, vedr vi sag, singo odr singer in een niu fereensprak. et mus dok is lernen als een niu sprak, men et vil is (be) best nu to mak et meer vellydand, dan di old teutonish tungs bei infoering meere selvlyds to mak et mindr vokalarm.

a is brukn to angiv du shikin (feminine), ven noodvendi; so, singa (songster, sangerin), leera (female teacher, lehrerin), arbeida (arbeiterin), nsf.

ven vi erinr dat "*o*" in "do" beteekn do hikin, en "*a*" beteekn da shikin, en "*u*" in "du" andyd (denotes, andeuten) du keinkin odr du abstrakt, den find vi een logiki vekselbetreking tushn diese vorts.

vi hav ok meni andr vorts vilk endir an selvlyds, dat befor endirn an mitlyds, besondr mit di afleedn (derivative) beivorts; als, ***i*** in "vindi" (windig) "sandi, godli, rikti", nsf. ***li*** in "frendli" (freundlich),

"fiendli" (feindlich), nsf. "*ig*" is ok brukn in ein venig vorts, fyr to erhold een meer klar undersheid; als, "heilig" (holy); dis "*ig*" is blot een ekstra naksilb als "ung", fyr to help vi to mak meere undersheids fan di sami grundvorts.

oft kan vi anvend du beivortform, anstat du nutid partisip an "*and*"; so, een "fortstrevi man", anstat "fortstrevand man". vi kan ok anvend du beivort anstat du fortid partisip, als, "een velkeni huus", anstat "een velkenen huus". beid forms kan is brukn fyr afveksling, to bereik vio sprak in utdrykfermogn.

dar is ok "*o*" mit di heufi besiti (possessive) fyrvorts — "hio, shio, eto, vio, uo, deo, huo," vilk vil help bedydli to fermindr vio velbekant vokalarmu. meerovr hav vi "*a*" mit di ordentals, "eena, toa, tria, fira," nsf. vi hav ok du heufi ***on*** als du besiti teekn af al namvorts, in beid eental (singularis) en meertal (pluralis); anstat "s"; als, "god'on huus" (god's house, gottes haus), gods'on templ (temble of the gods). een apostrof is altid brukn foran *'on* to mak et meer klar dat du besiti form is meenen. *'on* hav du sami vellydand klang, als du griekish genetiv plural teekn "*on*" (*logon*). ven vi ok utsprek vio vokals, "a, aa, e, ee, i, o, oe, (ö) u, uu, y" (ü, ue) meer ful en dydli, vil dat beidrag sin deel, to mak vio fereensprak veltoni (euphonious).

vi mus meerovr erinr dat du svaar utsprekn english "*th*, *w*, *wh*", en du hard "j", samt du svaar deuch gutteral "*ch*" is utverfn. vi darf nit gaa to vid mit inryking af selvlyds, andervis vil du sprak vord svak en eentoni, leik esperanto, italish, japanish, finish en di indiani tungs, nsf. al jene spraks is "overvokalisirn" (overvokalized). doorsiktiheid en kraft is dok meest vert, men vi kan ja gevis hav

een venig meere vokals, dan is nu findn in di old teutonish spraks.

"***shap***" fan du hollandish, is kortr en meer leik du english "*ship*" en du skandinavish "*skab*", dan *d*u langr en meer hard deuch "*schaft*"; als, frendshap, gesselshap, gesselshapli (gesselschaftlich) "*nes*" is ok anvendn in een venig vorts, ven noodvendi, to mak ekstra undersheids, vilk kan nit is makn mit du algemeen abstrakt-teekns "*u, heid, shap*;" als, "hindernes, vildnes". "*tat*" is anvendn als naksilb mit jene latinish vorts, vor et pas; als, "universitat, majestat, nsf.

"*es*" is meertal-teekn nak al vorts, vilk endir an "*ch, j, s, sh, st, z*". "s" aleen nak "st" is so svaar to utsprek, dat vi hav inslutn "st" in du regl. nak al andr vorts is "s" aleen tofygn, utn "fruen en heeren" (ladies and gentlemen). "*es*" is ok anvendn nak beivorts. als in deuch, to bedyd "tings"; fyr eksempl, "*goodes*" (good things) fieles, (many things), nsf.

vi hav nok een venig (few) mere naksilbs, vilk endir an een vokal to fermindr vio teutonish vokalarmu, sodan als "*eri*", "brueri, bakeri, bookeri" (library) "*erlei*", "tvoerlei, trierlei, menierlei," nsf. "*do*", "veldo (do well, benefit), veldo'er (benefactor, wohlthäter). een apostrof is inrykn to vis (show) dat di tvo vokals is utsprekn treni (separately) als, "oh — e", en nit leik oe (ö); *do* in *breeddo*, *varmdo* (mak varm) nsf. "*mak*" is ok een nytli naksilb, bei vilk vi kan ferandr vorts to tidvorts (verba); "heiligmak" (sanctify), "gradmak" (make straight), nsf. *en* somtids is brukn to tidvortir (verbalize) andr vorts.

ir is dok vio hovd (chief, haupt), algemeen tidvortmakl; als, "system", systemir; organ, organir; klas, klasir (classify); end, endir (terminate); lang, langir (lengthen), odr ferlangr); nation, nationi (nat-

ional), nationir (nationalize); englishir (anglicize), deuchir (germanize); amerkanir (americanize); teutonir (teutonize). ven vi vil mak een namvort fan diese tidvorts, behoev vi blot to henfyg "*u*", du groot abstraktbildl; so, klasir (to classify), klasiru (klassifizirung), systemiru (systematization), nsf.

el is een seer nytli en vellydi naksilb to angiv du unpersonli virkingmitl, agent, odr ting vilk ut foer somting, odr somting mit vilk een ting is isand (being), don (done, gethan); als, "shuvl" (ting vilk shuv); d., "schaufel". "haendl", somting holdn in du haend (handle); "handl" (commerce), somting vilk pasir door du haend. dis "el" or "l" is een ferkortl fan du seer heufi endl (skn, endelse) "*else*" in di tri skandinavish spraks, samt een ferkortl fan du hollandish "*sel*" "l" is een leit, velklingi, floedand lyd, en seer kort en bekvem, fyr to bild meni afledn namvorts, anstat imr bruking "*ing*, *er*, *o*", nsf.

vi behoev grad (just) so vel een endl fyr du unpersonli virkl, als fyr do personli virko; als, "treshr" or "thresho" (een person hu "tresh"), men du maskin, vilk tresh shul is kaln "treshl". in english is beid do man hu tresh, en du maskin vilk tresh kaln "tresher" (thrasher). dis is to hindr undersheidings, en darbei to ferarm du geist. "l" is ok bekvem mit vilk to andyd gevis konkret idees in fervant handling; fyr eksempl "erdbeshriving" (erdbeschreibung), bedyd du handling; namli, du "erdbeshriving", men du konkret book selv is kaln, "erdbeshrivl" (skn. "jordbeskrivelse" en ok jordbeskrivning). dis leit, kort en bekvem "l" is fiel anvendn in teutonish to angiv du konkret unpersonli ting or mitl, or verktyg. "*il*" kan ok is anvendn als een variant äf "el"; als, "sneidil" (kniv, knife), "shrivl" (shrivmashin), or "shrivil"; nsf.

"*en*" als naksilb mang andr idees is brukn fyr

een handling, omtrent leik "*ir*"; als, to viden" (to widen, to mak meer vid; broad), to sterkn (to strengthen), odr fersterkn.

em, im.

em is so ungeheur vikti in niu teutonish als een objektiv teekn, dat vi hav givn "e m" een ekstra overshrift mit hio brodr "i m".

als di lesos alredi veet, hav vi kein objektiv teekn in teutonish fyr gevoonli sprekan en singan, men vi kan dok anvend du objektiv teekn "em" in omvendn (inverted) satses; dat is, in dikterish (poetical), odr rederish (oratorical) satses, vor vi vensh to set do predikat, odr objekt befor du subjekt; so, "d o s o n e m d o f a d r f i n d n" (the father found the son). bei eenfak seting du objekt teekn "e m" nak eni namvort, kan vi se dat et is du objekt; als, "h i e m s h i s e e n (him she saw), s h i e m s e e n h i (her saw he). "em" is brukn als objekteekn in so meni spraks dat it vil is leit anvendn n ferstandn.

bei having een ekstra bestemi n unferanderli teekn fyr du akusativ, ven vi vil mak een ekstra dikterish or rederish satsbau, odr vegn meer afveksling, odr besondr opmerksamu, den is et nit noodvendi to bruk een akusativ teekn in gevoonli sprekan odr shrivan. ven du akusativ is brukn blot in omvendn satses, vil et vorde (become) foeln en genietn (enjoyed) als somting ekstra en feierli, men om du akusativ form altid is brukn, ferlier et sin fermogn to erreg besondr opmerksamu odr feierliheid. bei bruking "e m" blot in omvendn en dikterish satses bliv (remains) du sprak in algemeen meer eenfak, en meer leit to lern at heim en in di utlands. bei having een ekstr acusativ teekn krig vi so fiel frieheid in satsbau als di griekos en romos; dus, ,,*di loevems*

findn do jago" (the hunter found the lions, (not, ,,the lions found the hunter).

im is een seer nytli endl, bei vilk to andyd du person dat emfang (receive) een handling, odr een person fyr hu somting is don; als, ,,betalo" (payer) en ,,betalim" (payee, payhim, bezahlihn); ,,selo" (seller), selim (vendee), leero, leerim (pupil, lehrling) givo (giver) ,,givim" (emfang). et is grad (just) so nytli to have een teekn fyr do emfango, als fyr do givo, fyr to mak vio sprak reik in undersheidls en velklang.

in is brukn to andyd (denate) somting vilk hav odr inhold eniting. ,,i n" is een forvort (preposition) en bedyd "in, inri invendi", i n kan, darfyr, nit is brukn logiki als een shikin (feminine) endl. in teutonish is "in" anvendn to bedyd en emfangl (recepticle) als "vaterin" (cistern), "ashin" (ash barrel or box) "tintin" (inkstand) nsf.

"int" kan is brukn als een variant; als, amtint (office room, wherin an office is held).

am bedyd een samling af somting; als treeam (arborium) samling af trees (bäume); bookam (library), odr "bookeri". "*mit*" kan is brukn als naksilb to angiv een verktyg (tool), odr somting bei help af vilk en handling is utfoern; als, "farmits" (vehicles, somting to far [ride] mit); "shootmit (shooting utensils), nsf. "*tyg*" kan ok is brukn als du deuch "zeug"; hollandish "tuig"; du svergish "tyg"; du danish-norgish "toi" en english "toy"; als, spieltyg (playtoy, plaything; dc. spielzeug) "fartyg" (sailing vessels) "sneidtyg" (cutlery), nsf.

et is seer leit en bekvem als naksilb to andyd du klein, een ferkleinand (diminutive) endl; als, "*huuset*" (klein huus), nsf. "*chen*" is besondr brukn, ven vi vil angiv vat is "klein en lieb" (dear); als "huuschen'

(dear little house); "kindchen" (dear little child), nsf-

om bedyd vat is groot, en is een ferkortl fan ovrmaati (over measure; d. ubermässig); huusom (large mansion) manom (giant) oksom (gigantic ox), nsf. ˌvi behoev een fergrootand (augmentativ) naksilb in teutonish.

los (less), "frendlos en geldlos" (friendless and moneyless). "*i, ish*"; als' "sandi, vindi, bubish, maedenish, kindish, nsf. "*sam*", als, "sparsam, arbeidsam", nsf. ***haft***, als, "sandhaft, mangelhaft", nsf; "*arti*", als, eenarti (homogenous) grootarti, nsf. "*akti*": als, varakti, grootakti, nsf. "*verti*", als "eerverti, veetverti, nsf.

dis is omtrent al di naksilbs vilk et is noodvendi to ervaen in du begin af dis fereensprak utn (exept) "'***is***" (se "is").

dyrnamgradiring.

et is kaum (hardly) noodvendi to erinerir (memorize) besondr ekstra nams fyr hikin (masculine) en shikin (feminine), fyr old en jung, gros en klein mang di meer gering dyrs. fyr sodan vikti dyrs als "man, paard, oks, beihold vi di old nams, als, "man, veib, bube, maedn, kind; paard, maer, fylle; oks, ko, kalv, heifr, stier; men fyr di meer gering dyrs, vul et is betr to vio nakkomos en utlandos to hav blot di geslektnams, en angiv di old tveignams door een algemeen system mit kort naksilbs, als di folgand:

hund, dog in general	shaap, sheep in general
hundo, he-dog	shaapo, he-sheep
hunda, she-dog (bitch)	shaapa, she-sheep
hundet, puppy	shaapet, lamb
hundot, he-puppy	shaapot, he-lamb
hundat, she-puppy	shaapat, she-lamb
hundom, giant dog	shaapom, very large sheep.

dis is to sag, vi nem du meest bekant en bkvem nam af du art, odr gatting, vedr hikin odr shikin, en mak du annemen vort du grundlag fyr meer fern vortbilding; als, *hen* (huhn, hoene), *heno, hena, henet, henot, henat, henom.*

samsprekan (conversation).

in moeting een frend, odr koming into een huus, sag man eena (first): "good morgn, good dag" odr "good avond", nak d dagtid. di anspreknos (the ones spoken to) sag du sami. ven man afgaa sag man, "levvel" odr "goodbei". nak saging "good morgn, kan man frag, "ho is u?" (how are you?) odr "ho befind u uselv?" odr "ho gaa et?" odr "is u al muntr?", nsf.

vn man sprekn t een opvaksn person shul man gevoonli tofyg d algemeen titl heer (hr., sir, mr.); als, "good morgn, hr. smit", odr "good dag, fr moses." (mrs, madam moses), fr. (fru, misses, miss) is brukn to al mans, veedr heiraadn odr nit, du sami als heer (mr. sir) is brukn to al mans, veedr heiraadn odr nit. di veibs shul hav du sami rekt en akting als di mans. ven man sprek to hoegr persons, kan man forset du titl, als befor in di andr teutonish spraks; dus, "uo hoegu" (your highness), "uo lordshap" (your lordship), "uo gnaade" (your grace), "uo ekselens, uo majestat, uo heiligu" (your holiness).

ven man sprek to riktos (judges), is du english vis du meest bekvem; als, "uo eero" (your honor), odr ven dar is meer dan een rikto, sag man "uo eeros" (your honors).

ho rein? (how pure?)

in vaeling vorts fyr vio fereensprak, hav vi nit betraktn et noodvendi nu to mak et meer rein fan fremdvorts, dan et is don in deuch, skandinavish n hollandish. dis is nit een frag af sprakreiniring, so fiels als af sprakeeniring. latinish, greekish n veetenshapli vorts, vilk is brukn in al di andr teutonish tungs an du europanish festland, anvend vi ok.

om *gros forbookstafs.*

gros forbookstafs is ganz unnoodvendi. di old romos in d klasish latinish tid, had blot een sort af bookstafs, so fern als di gros en klein angaa, de had nur di gros, odr operkasi bookstafs. nu, om vi kan shriv ganz sides mit gros bookstafs, kan vi gevis ok shriv ganz sides mit di klein, odr underkasi

bookstafs. in neidr fals is eni undersheid tushn du eena (first) en du lest bookstaf in du sats. dar is kein gros forbookstafs in korthaendshrivan (stenografie), neidr in fernshrivan (telegrafie; dok is diese tvo shrivarts fyr geshaeft, vor genauheid is af groot viktiheid. om vi hav gros forbookstafs, vil vi dving al shoolkinds to lern en erinrerir titri (13) svaar abstrakt regls, to utfind, vor di ekstra gros forbookstafs shal is brukn.

dar is ok een sykologish synd in bruking ekstra formirn gros forbookstafs; namli, jede vort vil den erhold tri (3) fershili ersheinels; als, "HUND, Hund, hund"; dat is, somtids vil een vort hav al gros forbookstafs, een andr mal vi blot d eena bookstaf is gros, en di andr klein en gemiksn. du tria mal vil al bookstafs is klein. hierdoor vil dar entstand (arise) tri (3) fershili ersheinels. dis bevirk een groot geistli nakdeel (disadvantage). lat vi filosofir een lit an dis punkt. in paragraf 9 in du inleedl (introductory), side 16, hav vi ferklarn dat du eena groot grundprinsip af sprakbilding is, "du leitu af du ingivi virking is sterk in ferhold to di antal af mals, dat di vorts en idees hav var ferbindn in du bevustu. (e ease v e suggestive action is strong in proportion t e number v times, that e words n ideas h bn associated in consciousness). lat vi nu anvend dis truheid an di gros forbookstafs.

om een givn vort hav tri fershili forms odr ersheinels, kan kein af di forms vorde so oft seen, en vorde so fest organirn in du bevustu odr erinl, als ven du givn vort had nur een, en du sami form at al tids n plases. et is gar unlogish to hav tvo fershili bookstafs fyr een en du sami lyd (sound). lat vi forutset (suppose) dat een hund ershein een dag als een hund, du nekst oogblik als een klein kalv, en du tria mal ershein du hund als een shaapet, vul et den nit vorde svaar t bliv bekant mit du hund. lat vi annem dat al tings omkring vi had tri (3) fershili forms odr gestalts, en dat diese gestalts ferandern sig fan een oogblik t du andr; dat jede ting ershein fershili todag, dan et don gestern odr forgestern, ven vi lest seen et, vul et den nit vorde ungeheur svaar t bliv bekant mit vio omgivels (environments)? je meer oft een vort is seen undr du sami form, desto meer fest vil dat form is organirn in du bevustu, n desto meer leit vil een vort is vederkenen n ferstandn.

dar is nur een fernufti grund in gunst (favor) af gros forbugstafs; namli, dat du shrift utse (look) betr; men to mi utse di klein bookstafs betr "hund" ershein meer shoen dan "HUND, (hund)". een fest, bestemi, eenarti (homogene)

shrift is dok gevis betr fyr vio kinds, faderland en du velt, dan een unnoodvendi dubl system, vilk is dier, tidspendi en svaar fyr to begrip. vek mit di extra gros forbookstafs! ut mit de!

12 ferkortls (abbreviations).

vi hav alreedi shrivn so fiel teutonish, dat vi kan vaaag t bruk een venig (few) ferkortls, als vi don, ven vi shrivn english, fyr t mak du shrivan n lesan meer leit, nak di lesos hav vardt gevoonen (accustomed) t et. et vil mak vio fereensprak meer ekonomish en meer leit to di oogs bei anvending som ferkortls. du "fokus" af di oogs is klein, so dat ferkortls is meer leit seen mit eenmal, dan lang vorts. ven vi bruk som ferkortls vil di lang vorts is betr undersheidn, en se ut meer majestatish. bei lyd lesan to andros, behoev di oogs nit beveg sig so snel t folg du stem.

d, du (the. n.)	dt, dat	h, hav	hd, had
kn, kan	m, mi	n, en (and)	nsf, etc.
shl, shal	t, to, too	vl, vil	vt, vat

di arabish tals 2, 3, 4, nsf (and so fort) vl ok is brukn als vel bekant ferkortls, utn (except) "een" (1) n "eena" (first) is imr shrivn in ful, t ferbeug (prevent) misferstandls anstat "1" n "1a". vn vi shriv n dryk "kn, shl, vl", den vl dar entstand een meer klar undersheid tushn "kn" n "kun"; "vl" n vul", "shl" n "shul", vilk vl help d leut fiel in snel lesan. diese venig ferkortls vl bereed du nation t ferstand meere af de.

d old literatur.

et is oft fragn, "vt shl vi do mit d old literatur? shl aı d heerli veisu (wisdom, weisheit), vilk is inholdn in di old books is ferlirn? oh nei, god bevar vi! et is nit so slim als dt. overset, overset (translate). di englishos h oversetn fan chaucer n alfred d groot, n fan al di andr old shrivos into modern english. di deuchos h oversetn fan d old hoegdeuch af karl d groot n meni andros into niu hoegdeuch. di shandinavos h oversetn fan islandish into sin niu norgish-danish n svergish spraks, evn d heilig bibl selv is een oversetl al vt vi veet om di griekos, romos, joods n andr utlandi gefolks h vi erholdn door oversetls.

arthur schopenhauer behovd dt nur een book in d 100 is vert t les odr overset. books sterv veg grad vi menshes do. in 200 t 400 jaars kn d shrift nit meer is lesn, n d sprak ferandr

sig. venig old books is lesn, n lig dod in di bookeris. d eenli vis bei vilk d old literatur kn hold sig levand, is bei vederdryking (reprinting). vi kn meer leit overset fan vio nier fervant spraks, english, deuch, skandinavish n hollandish into vio fereensprak, teutonish, dan fan di old fremd spraks, hebraish, griekish, islandish, fransi, italish odr rusish. teutonish is so nier vio old fervant tungs, dt et vl is leit t overset fan de. vi mog ferlir een reim hier n dar, men di idees n geist in vio good n rich old literatur kn al is bevarn door overseting. vi mus ok erinr dt d fereensprak kn nit is infoern in een jaar. vi kn nem 50 odr 100 jaars t infoer et in. d hovdsaak is t mak een begin nu, odr so bald als mogli. heilistes, (physicians), pastors n anvalts (attorneys), kn fortset (continue) t studir sin old moderspraks in sin betrefi orts, vegn di old books in medisin, religion n lq. ven man vederdryk old books, kn man grad so leit dryk de in di teutonish fereensprak. een groot niu shaar (host) af books vl bald entstand, bei side af di old eens, so dt d teutonish folkstam [race] vl den vorde di mitervos (coheirs) af d meest rich literatur an d erdbal.

dikting (poetry).

po'esie kn man shriv in al spraks, fydat al tungs mus h vorts, idees n endls. et behoev blot een begavn man odr veib t saml di vorts n idees, mit d rikti geist, maat n reim. d sprak mus eena h var (been) brukn til et vorde bekant n lieb t d folk, n den kn de geniet dikting in d rein, eenfak n regli fereensprak. omshon (altho) do ferfaso h kein gave als dikto, h hi dok inrykn een klein oversetl, als beginproev.

d glykli land.
(e happy land)

dar is een glykli land,
fern, fern vi sag,
vor heiligos al stand,
klar, klar als dag,
oh, ho de soetli sing,
verti is do reto king,
lyd hio prieses ring,
pries, pries to hi.

om kirks n religion.

in vio tid h di kirks n d religion een hard kamp t doorfekt mit gleikgyltiheid, lauvarmu n veltklogu, men tru religion vl altid bstand, fyrdat d lieb fyr godli (divine) dienu (service) lig in d menshli natur. pastors n kirks vl daris (exist), so lang als d velt stand, under dis odr dt form. evn di meest liberal leut h sin pastors n kirks, religion mus naturli entvikl sig t meer n meer fuldkomenu, grad d sami als shools, regirings, veetenshap n spraks. je meer fernufti n veetenshapli een riligion is, desto betr, n je meer religioni (religious) d veetenshap is, desto betr. at lest vl dar entstand een fereening tushn religion n veetenshap, so dt beid vl vin darbei.

h o t l e v r e k t (how to live right), is d groot frag fyr di menshes t entdek. vi is kein teologs, men dar is som punkts, vilk vi shul leik t forfyr, fyr vt de mog is vert, n dt is, dt di kirks shul leg meer vikt on plikts (duties), plikttreuheid, fredliheid, eerliheid n faderlandlieb, samt gehoersamu tovards di lqs af d land, n lieb tovards menshes n dyrs. vi h nit seen god, n kn nit begrip hi mit vio svak fernuft, men vi h seen menshes n dyrs. vi h al smert n freud tosamen.

do groot fyrst bismark saed eemal in een hamburgi rede, dt "d t r u k o n s e r v a t i s m u b e s t a n d i n a n n e m i n g n y t l i f e b e t r i n g s; e e n k o m p r o m i s t u s h n d o l d n d n i u." dis is een andr vink t vio liebi kirks. d praktish tidgeist vis sig nit nur in d politik, men ok in di shools n tidings. over al kom d nytli n praktish t d forshein. in vio universitats is studirn gradvis mindr n mindr di old dod spraks, hebraish, griekish n latinish, veil di levand tungs vorde studirn meer n meer; als, english, deuch,, fransi, spanish, n evn turkish, rusish n kinaish. dar is nu so fiel t lern om mashinerie matematik, astronomie, geshikte, burgerli ferfating, fysiologie, sykologie, biologie, sociologie, plantleer, dyrleer, fysik, n haendverk, dt jung leut kn unmogli lern so meni af di dod spraks, als in d midelaltr . d tid h ferandrn sig, meni niu kirks h afshafn hoeg kirktaurs n kloks. jnng students kn seldn bemeestr meer dan 2 spraks, sin modersprak n een levand fremd tung. di dod klasish spraks mus gradvis is tosidesetn, n man mus erkund sig om di old gedenks af di griekish n latinish shrivos door geshikte n overseting, vilk man kn nu betr ferstand n geniet.

di kirks shul benyt al gelegenus t insharp d foeling af frendliheid, eerliheid n rektferdiheid tushn mans, veibs n regirings. h o t l e v r e k t, so als t eer god bei making di

menshes betr meer broderli n meer glykli is d grootest af al frags. ho t fermindr liv'on plags, siku n armu, mus is een fornem bestrevl. landmonopolie, als in rusland, is slim fyr patriotismu.

di kirks shul do meer dan hiertofor t beleer sin jung mitlims t is meer forsikti mit heiraadan (marriage). meni geleernen n velmeenand social beopaktos denk, dt et vul is betr fyr di armos n meer sekr fyr di richos n di regirings, om leut, hu h gar kein fermogn, odr eigenu (property), heiraadn sig nit, men dargegn helpn andr leut mit een lit eignu n mit een gesund korper n geist t heiraad sig. "een edel liv", sag schopenhauer, "is een heroish n selvopofrand liv." keushu (chastity) altruismu n selvbehershu is unbetingn (absolut) noodvendi, fyr t erlang t d meest hoeg grad af bildung n nationi velfaru. om d staat shal ernaer di armos, shul et ok h d rekt t reglir heiraadan.

so ungeheur fiel elend entstand fan unkeushu t individs, families n staats, dt et mus ja gevis is d plikt af d kirk t gegenvirk d last (vice) af unkeushu. om t meni arm leut heiraadn sig n hd groot families, vul dar entstand meer armu, nnveetenu, ferbrekls, nedrig loons, odr arbeidlosu, vilk mog vorde gefarli t d ganz gesselshap.

pastors t arbeid fyr een fereensprak.

ven vi anmod di kirks in al londs n in al gros folkstams t arbeid, an al pasand gelegenus, fyr een fereensprak, vl gevis meni persons denk, dt vi leg t fiel byrde (burden) an di pastors, men et is grad bei baering meni byrdes dt di pastors vorde sterk, nytli, liebn n aktn bei sin mitmenshes n sin tid. pastors anroop (appeal), meer dan eni andr kaling, t d foeling, gemyt n gesinning. d anneml af een fereensprak, beru hovdsaakli an d gemyt; darfyr, kn pastors n shoolleeros hier do fiel good. in d midelaltr, arbeidn di priestos fyr en fereenen religion, fyr t bind d folk tosamen in eendraektiheid (unision). di kirks don fiel good t bildung at dt tid. d tru religion is verkli d sami mang al gefolks; namli, frendliheid, eerliheid, rektferdiheid. faderlandlieb, helpsamu n lieb t god, menshes n dyrs.

om vi hd meer venig (few, faa) spraks, vul leut ferstand eenandr betr, vorde meer bekant door personli omgang, n door tidings n boks. is dis nit een heilig saak fyr di kirks t arbeid fyr? meni mans vl mogshee sag; "hi hu opgiv sin mo-

dersprak, giv sig selv op." vi mus dok erinr dt een fereensprak vl bevaar vio moderspraks in een ferbetrn n reinirn gestalt, so dt et kn in tokom nit is overvinen bei een fremd veltsprak, vlk vl is annemen durand dis jaarhundr. bei anneming een fereenen sprak, is et kein frag om gevalti erobring; men nur een frag om goodvilig n fredli taushan (exchange) af vorts vilk tohoer d sami folkstam. et is blot een grootarti, broderli, frievilig mitvirking, fyr t bevaar vio teutonish vorts gegn een tokomi romanish veltsprak. een sprak fyr d ganz velt, vul nit is good fyrdat, jede gros folkstam h so fershili vorts, gemyt, gesmak n denknuansen, dt et vul ferarm d geist t h nur een eensig sprak. een folk kun nit lern so fiel fan du andr, als ven jede gros folkstam hd sin eign liebi sprakmaterial. menshlieb shul is meer sterk, dan lieb fyr een klein dialekt. ferstand n foeling shul gaa tosamen.

nak dis plan vul dar is 5 groot veltspraks, anstad meer dan 500; namli, teutonish, romanish, slavonish, semetish n mongolish. ven al diese 5 fereenspraks vardt makn eenfak, regli n fonetish mit latinish bookstafs, vul et vorde leit fyr een sprakist t lern al jene 5 spraks, n dt vul trek leut meer tosamen in broderli ferstandnes, n erleit (facilitate) reisan, handl n deplomatie. evn om dar var 5 fershili veltspraks, vul dok teutonish spiel d hovdrolle, n vorde d central veltsprak, vegn eto hoeg fortshrift n gros n ferbreedn velthandl. vul et nit is een edl arbeid fyr di kirks t help d velt in dis betreking? vi h ervn meni old forurdeels vilk tren vi fan eenandr. ven di pastors vul is frendli tovards een algemeen teutonish fereensprak, n shriv artikls in di tidings in gunst fyr dis heilig menshsamland idee, den vul di shools n d pres ok vorde meer frendli.

om kein mensh shul ferandr sin modersprak een lit, so als t mak et meer regli n fonetish, den muste jede klein dialekt imr is als nu — kein fortshrift! irish, skotish, velch, meklemburgi, friesish, di sveisish, danish, norgish, svedish, samt polish n ungarish, so vel als jede neger dialekt, muste nimr is ferbetrn odr systemirn, fyrdat, als de sag ‚'hi hu opgiv sin modersprak, giv sig selv op". dis is engherti, halstari, unbroderli, n gegn algemeen kultur. partikularismu is d fluk (curse) af d velt. om di teutonos vul set een good beispiel af ferandring sin modersprak, vul et nit is so svaar n unbehagli fyr klein naborfolk t annem et, als di hollandish n sveisish dialekts, di bohemish, polish, ungarish n griekish klein abspraks. ven vi selv ferandern vio spraks, vegn eenigheid n algemeen ferstandnes, den kn vi sag t di polos, bohemos, ungaros n griekos,

hu h t klein spraks selv, "ferandr uo spraks, vegn algemeen ferstandnes, samvirking n bildung; vi h ok don dt."

ven vi predik t vio eign folk dt de mus nit ferandr sin modersprak, n at d sami tid ferlang dt di norgos shal annem danish; di irishos n skotos annem english; bohemos n ungaros shal annem deuch, den is vi nit logish. et shul is d sami rekt fyr alos. om vi selvs ferandr vio moderspraks, vegn algemeen ferstandnes, mitvirking a bildung kan vi, mit meer kraft n makt ferlang dt andr folks under vio regirings ok shal ferandr sin spraks, vegn algemeen ferstandnes n ferkeer, fyr vi h den givn de vio eign good beispiel. ven vi annem een algemeen niu teutonish fereensprak, vegn betr ferstandnes, n bekvem fredli ferkeer. et is ungeheur unbekvem t h so meni fershili klein spraks, als in ostreik. di kirks n tidings kn do fiel t ferandr d folkmeening in dis betreking, om de hd een meer kristli n broderli gesinning.

vi hoer fiel spreken om "l i e b t d m o d e r s p r a k", men ven vi annalysir dis foeling, vl vi find dt et beru nit so fiel an lieb t moder, odr d sprak, als et beru an eigensinn, selvlieb, n an egoismu. meni menshes h lernen du unregli english, deuch odr skandinavish, darfyr lyd diese spraks meer good t di old leut, n darfyr, vl de nit hoer odr se sin old spraks ferandern. jene old leut vl lev blot een venig jaars an dis erd, dok nur t behag sin eign oors n oogs een kort tid, is de vilig t dving eenjens (millions) af kinds fyr tusns n eejens af jaars t sprek di sami unregli klein dialekts als de selv h sprekn. i s d i s r e k t ? ?. moder var dvingn t sprek di unregli dialekts. een man kn lieb sin modr n sin faderland grad so good mit "teutonish", als mit english, deuch, skandinavish n hollandish, om di kirks vul sag so.

vi mus nit blot denk om di modrs in di gravs, n ferget al tokomi modrs. ho fiel betr vul et nit is fyr al modrs in d tokom, om deo liebi kinds hd een leit, eenfak, regli n vid ferstandn teutonish fereensprak? veibs is fiel meer frendli tovard teutonish dan di mans. vi ferlang nit dt di teutons shl annem een fremd tung, men blot dt d teutonish folkstam shl vederfereen sig an een gemeensam sprak als vio urold forfars hd in d fortid. vi hop dt di deuchos vl lieb di hollandos so fiel dt de kn innem een venig hollandish vorts, grad so heilig n teutonish als deuch vorts, n dt hollandish shl lieb di deuchos, so fiel dt de kn innem som deuch vorts, grad so heilig n teutonish als hollandish vorts. beid deuchos n hollandos shul lieb di skandinavos, s fiel dt de kun inryk een venig skandinavish

vorts, grad so heilig n teutonish als di deuch n hollandish vorts. al tosamen mus lieb di englandos n amerikanos so fiel dt de kn innem into d fereensprak d eenfak english sprakleer, satsbau n een venig vorts fan teutonish english, fyr t mak een gemeensam sprak fyr vio ganz teutonish folkstam. dt vl vorde bekvem fyr vio nakkomos n fyr d heel velt. dis plan is gevis meer klog, dan nur fyr jede folk t lieb sig selv, utom t bekumr sig om d velfaru af di andros.

d 20a jaarhundr mus proev t overtref di fori tidloops in broderliheid n sprakfereeniring.

ven di skandinavos n hollandos nur lieb sigselvos, den mus di deuchos n englandos do d sami in selvferteid. ven al teutons hold sig tosamen in sprak, den vl d teutonish vorde d anerkenen international sprak in utlondi handl tushn fremd nations, mit fershili spraks. om england n di fereenen staats, shul nit anslut sig t dis fereensprak, kun deuchland trek scandinavia, holland, belgia, sveis n ostreik into een sprak, n at d sami tid mak it so leit t al di english-sprekand folk t lern, so vel als t di andr nations, dt teutonish vul vorde international n overflygl english als veltsprak, n beleer d ganz velt meer dan befor, door d fereenen deuch skandinavish n hollandish books n tidings. dis leit, eenfak, selvkar, ekonomish teutonish fereensprak vul is meer leit t infyr in di kolonis n mang klein naborlonds, als, griekland, bosnia n ungaria. et vul ok is meer leit fyr deuch, skandinavish n hollandish utvandros t bevaar dis leit, eenfak n regli teutonish fereensprak in amerika, asia n afrika dan di old unregli n sondersplitn spraks de vul help eenandr t bevar et. vi behoev een meer algemeen "teutonish seel". omshon vi hd een gemeensam sprak, kun dok jede nation regir sig selv, als befor.

d kort skandinavish pasiv an "is".

beid english n deuch mangl een kort eenfak n direkt lideform (pasive form); als, ,,hi lieb'is" (eng). ,,hi is loved"; dc, "er vird geliebt"; skan, "han elsk'es" (lov'is, is loved). vi h ferandrn "es" t "is", fyrdat "es" is d meertal teekn in teutonish in so meni vorts; als, 2 menshes, 3 hunses, nsf. ,,is" is betr undersheidn; als, "dau lieb'is" (thou art loved; dc; "du wirst geliebt"; latinish, amaris.

dis kort, direkt lideform bruk nur 2 vorts, anstat 3, n is seer leit t ferstand n anvend. et is een levand form mang 3

af di meest ekt, unmiksn n opklarn teutonish nations. dis kort n direkt lideform bruk'is (is brukn) meest in nutid (present tense), bei toleging "i s" mit in apostrof, t vis meer dydli, dt d pasivform meen'is (is meant). ven vi vl bruk dis pasivform mit di fortid (past tense), kn vi blot set "'i s" nak d fortidi form; so, "findn" (found, gefunden), hi findn'is (he was found). beid english n deuch is omsvevand, lang, n unbekvem. dis direkt pasiv kn bruk'is (be used, is brukn) odr nit, fyr afveksling; men vi vl bruk et hiernak, meer odr mindr, t vis eto anvendbaru n nytliheid. et is ja teutonish, n seer bekvem, n leit t lern n t bruk.

ekstra vortliste.

adl, nobility
afgaa, go away; abgehn
afkom, posterity, descendent
afloes, relieve, release
afreis, depart; abreisen
afsheid, depart, farewell
akr, acre, plowed field
akerbau, agriculture
aleen, alone; alein
altar, altar
altid, always; immer
altr, age; alter
andeel, portion; antheil
andervis, otherwise; anders
andyd, denote; andeuten
anfal, attack, assult
angaa, concern;
angenem, pleasent
angiv, suggest, imply
angivi, suggestive
angrip, onset, assail
anhar, persevere
anhold, to stop, to halt.
ankr, anchor
anklag, complain, accuse
anklago, plantiff, accuser.
annem, accept, adopt
ansikt, view, viewpoint
anspruk, claim
anstel, institute, arrange
antalt, institution
anteekn, denote, connote
anvis, to show, instruct
apl, apple
arg, mischievious, bad
avondmaal, supper
avonteur, adventure
baan, track, road, course
baer, bear, to carry
bak, bake, backen
band, band, bond
baron, count
beamte, official
bed, bed; bett
bedenk, consider
bederv, injure, destroy.
bedien, serve,
bediente, clerks, servants, helpers
betingel, condition, proviso
bedroev, grieve, to trouble
been, bone; bein
bedyd, signify; bedeuten
befeel, command
begivenu, event; begebenheit
begrav, burry; begraben
begravl, funeral
behandl, treat, handle
behar, persevere.
beharliheid, perseverance
benebl, befog
benem, behave
beneml, behavior
bengl, rascal,

beopakt, observe
beopaktli, observiving
bereik, enrich
berg, hil, to save
berst, burst
beset, beset, plague
besieg, conquor
besirk, district
besherm, protect, quard
beshyt, protect, shield
beroop, calling, vocation
beslut, conclude
bestandi, constant
bestem determine, define
bestemi definite; bestimt
bestuts, astonished
besvaarli, tedious, tiresome
bestyr, administer
betl, beg, betteln
betrakt, consider
beute, prey, booty
bev, tremple, quake
bevl, trembling
bevilg, grant; bewiligen
besviem? swoon,
bishop, bishop
blaas, blow; blasen
blad, blade, leaf; blatt
biet, bite; beissen
bit, bit, little, bischen
bleek, pale; bleich
blik, look, glance
bogn, vault
boodshap, message
book, book; buch
bookstaf, letter; buchstab
boot, boat
bore, bore, drill
braad, broil, fry; braten
braut, bride
brautgam, bridegroom
brautloop, wedding
brav, brave, good
breed, broad, breit
brek, break
bret, board (sawed)
bring, bring
broel, bellow
broveif, brother's wife
bubish, boyish
bubeheid, boyhood
buldr, noise
burgo, citizen; buerger
buig, bend, inflect
buik, stomach
bund, alliance; bund
bundi, concise
bus. box
butr, butter
byd, offer, bid
byks, pants,
dagto, date; dato
dalfoer, valley- course
danmark, denmark
dans, dance
darf, dare
darfyr, therefore
darm, intestine
daum, thumb
deelir, divide, partition
desto, the more (comp.)
deuch, german
deuchland, germany
deugd, virtue; tugend
deut) particle, iota
dienferdi, ready to serve
dijene, those there, yonder
dik, thick
dike, dike
dikt, close, dense
dingan, hire, speak for
diep, deep
dis'on, belonging to this
dondr, thunder; donner
do'er, actor, do'er
dorp, villiage; dorf
doterman, daughter's husband
doterson, daughter's son
drag, drag, carry; tragen
dring, throng, crowd
drink, drink; trinken
driv, drive, treiben
drivu, a drive, driving
droem, dream; traum
drokn, dry; trocken
drop, drop; tropfen
dropl, drop, dripple
dryk, press; druck
duik, dive
dum, folish
dunkl, dark
dus, thus; so, wie
dyn, thin
dynk, seem
dvaas,, folly, bosh
edl, noble, good
eet, eat; essen
eetbaar, eatable

eethuus, eating-house
eenfold, simple, simplex
eensam, lonesome
eg, egg; eier
eign, own
eigentli, really
eigenshap, quality
eil, ile, hurry; eilen
eiland, island; insel
eirn, iron; eisen
ek, corner; eck
ekt, genune; echt
ektstand, matrimony
ektgenoot, married mate
eltr, parent
emfang, recieve, empfangen
emfind, feel, discern
emfiindli, sensitive
end, end, finis
endli, final, lastly
eng, narrow, contracted
enthovd, behead
entgegn, towards
entgegenkom, come towards
entken, deny
erfindsam, inventive
erfindl, invention
erken, acknowledge
erd, earth
erdapl, potato
erdbal, hemisphere
erdbeer, strawberry
erdbevl, earthquake
erdbeshrivl, geography
erklar, declare
erlang, attain, reach
ernst, earnest
ernstli, earnstly
ersinn, meditate
ervaen, mention
erv, inherit
erverv, acquire
esl, ass, mule
evenir, to level
evig, eternal
evigu, eternity
fak, profession, branch
fabl, fable
fabro, father's brother
falir, fail
famodr, father's mother
fafadr, father's father
fantrek, subtract
farm; bauerhoff, landgut
farv, color
fasistr, father's sister
fedl, fiddle, violin
feil, fail, fault
fein, fine
feld, field
ferakt, despise
feraktli, contemptible
ferandr, change
ferban, exile, banish
ferbetr, improve
ferbid, forbid
ferbliv, remain,
ferborgn, hiden
ferbreko, criminal
ferbrekl, crime
ferdag, adjourn
ferdau, digest
ferdauli, digestible
ferdien, earn, merit
ferdienu, service
fereen, unite
fereenli, agreeable
fereensl, isolate
ferfal, decay
ferfat, compose, write
ferfato, author
ferfoer, mislead, seduce
ferfoerl, seduction
ferfoero, seducer
ferfolg, prosecute
fergilt, repay
fergevs, vain, useless
fergift, poison
fergniet, enjoy
fergnog, pleasure
ferhyt, heed
ferklar, explain
ferlang, demand
ferleed, mislead
ferlir, lose; verlieren
fermeid, avoid
fermitls, by means of
fermod, suppose
fermodli, supposedly
fermodu, supposition
fernekt, deny
fernits, annihilate
ferrykt, insane, crazy
fershoon, save, spare
fersprek, promise
ferson, conciliate
fersonand, conciliating
fersonli, conciliatory

ferstoer, disturb
ferstoero, disturber
ferstyr, destroy
fersvend, wasting
fersvind, dwindle away
ferteer, consume
fertel relate
fertolk, interpret
fervir confuse
ferviring, confussion
fervundr, wonder at
fervyst, to desolate
frend, friend
find, find
fingr, finger
finstr, dark
fish, fish; fisch
flak, flat, level
flash, bottle
flat, flat; flach
flek, spot, speck
flesh, meat, flesh
flink, quik, dilligent
flood, flood
fluk, swear, curse
flusiheid, fluidity
flusiform, fluid form
fodr, fodder, feed
forbeug, prevent
fordre, require; fordern
fordring, requirement
foot, foot; fuss
forkom, occur, happen
fornem, genteel, polite,
fornemli, principally
fornemu, gentility
fortbring, produce
forbringl, prodnct
forurdeel, prejudice,
forutset, suppose
fragli, questionable
frank, frank, franc
frans, france
fransi, french
frei, to court, (woman)
freierman, a beau
fremd, strange, foreign
fres, eat (cattle)
friebriv, charter
fro, glad, happy,
froli, gladly, willingli
from, pious, goodly
frymaal, breakfast; fruehstuek
fur, furrow

gang, walk, aisle
gap, gape
gaard, farm, bauernhoff
gaardo, farmer, bauer
gave, gift, donation
gebyr, pay, duty
gebyrand, proper, fitting
gebyrli, properly, seemly
gebryl, noise, howl
geel, yellow, gelb
geduld, patience
geduldi, patient
gefekt, fight, battle
gefeur. confligration
gefoel, sentiment
gefoelful, sentimental
gegensprek, contradict
gegno, opponent
gehalt, salary
gehoer, hearing
gehoerli, adequate
gehoersam, obedient
gehork, listen, obey
gehyl, great howling
gek, gawk, fool
gelegenu, opportunity
geling, succeed
gemaati, moderate
gemakli, cozy, handy
gemyt, disposition
gemytli, social, happy
gemytliheid, sociability
genau, accurate
genes, convalesce
geniet, enjoy
genog, enough
gereedshap, utensils
gereik, reach, attain
gerekt, just, equitable
gerikt, court of justice
gering, triffling, smaal
gnaad, grace, mercy
gnaadig, gracious
geshaeft, business
geshrei, great screaming
geshriek, gr. shrieking
gestalt, form, shape
gestern, yesterday
gevalt, force, violence
geveen, gr. crying
gevikt, weight
gier, greed
gieri, greedy
giriheid, greediness

giet, pour out
gilt, counts for
glat, smooth, slippery
gleik, alike, equal
glid, glide; gleiten
goodmodi, good-natured
good morgn, good morning
good dag, good day
good avond, good evening
good bei, good-by
grad, just, straight
gradli, gradual
gradvis, gradually
gram, remorse, sorrow
grau, gray
grav, grave
griekish, greek
gril, whim, notion
grilhaft, notional
grin, grin, laugh
groen, green
grundlq, constitution
gryt, greet; gruessen
hagl, hail
hals, neck
halstari, obstinate
halvtri, half past 2 o'kl.
hat, hat; hut
haut, skin, hide
havand, having, habend
heimfar, ride home
heimvee, home-sickness
heiraad, marry, wed
heit, hot
helt, hero
heltmodi, heroic
hetz, excite, set on
hel, light, bright
hem, hem, confine
henlangli, sufficient
hensikt, aim, view
herkom, descend
hertog, duke; herzog
hev, heave, elevate
hil, hill; huegl
hodan, how is it
hoegakt, high esteem
hoegleero, professor
hoegmodi, haughty
hoefli, polite, courteous
hoelle, hell
hold, hold; halten
hoop, heap; haufen
hovdital, capital
hovdman, captain
huld, homage, favor
hust, cough
hyl, howl
hylle, shelf
hyr, hire
hyt, heed, care
hytte, hut
imr, ever; immer
inblik, insight
inbrek break in
inbreko, burglar
insaug, imbibe
inaktnem, observe
influsreik, influential
infoersel, importation
innem, take in
inrikt, arrange, instute
inrikting, institution
inriktl, arrangement
inse, see into
insee, lake, inland sea
invilg, concede, grant
invand, objection; einwand
invandr, immigrant
ir, err, eror; irren
irlikt, wrong light
irleed, lead wrong
irveg, false, road
ja, yes
jag, hunt; jagen
jamr, lamentation
jamerdal, vale of woe
jo, yes (conceded)
kaffe coffee
kant, edge, region
kasse, treasury
kassiro, trasurer
kaunti; kreis, distrikt
keind, kind; milde
keindnes, kindness; guete
ken, know, recognize
kenu, knowledge
kette, chain
ketl, boiler, kettle
keush, chaste, pure
keim germ
kiek, look, peep
kiekl telescope
kin, sex
klag, complain
klap, clap (hands)
kleb, cleave to, stick
kling, sound, cling

kneip, pinch
knekt, house servant
knie, knee
knif, trick
kniv, knife
kold, cold; kalt
korv, basket
krank, sick
krankint, hospital
kreis, circle, circuit
kruip, crawl
kugl, bullet
kunde, learning, lore
kundshap, knowledge
kvel, source, fountain
kvitir, to receipt
kvitirl, receipt, release
kys, kiss; kuss
laam, lame
ladn, store, layer
lq, law; gesetz
langton, telephone
langshriv, to telegraph
langshrivl, a telegraph
langshrivam, telegram
lark, lark
larm, noise, alarm
last, load, burden
lastr, vice, das laster
lasterfri, free of vice
lasterhaft, full of vice
latinish, latin
laune, whim, humor
lautr, genuine; lauter
lauv, leaves, (trees)
leed, lead, leiten
leit light, easy; leicht
leitmaal, lunchion
lekr, delicate, fine
lekerbit, delicacy
lend, loin
lenk, adjust, manage
lenkbar, manageable
lern, learn
lerno, learner
levand, living
liebr, rather
lift, lift, heben
liftl, elevator
liggam, corpse (dead)
livli, lively
livhaft, vivid
loes, loose, loosen
loev, lion
loon reward, lohn
lord, heer
luik, shut, close
luikl, key, schluessel
luur, spy, watch
lyst, delight, pleasure
magn, stomach
mait, mate
makt, power; macht
maln, paint
mangl, defect, want
mark, 24 c. o ger. money
mashin, machine
mashineri, machinery
masregl, rule in mass
masse, mass, quantity
matros, common sailer
meen, mean, intend
meertal, majority
meestr master
meestershap, mastership
meid, avoid,
meil, mile
melk, milk
menge, quantity
mengir, multiply
menifalti, multitudinous
menifold, manifold
menimal, many times
mensh, man or woman
merkverdi, remarkable
midmaal, dinner
midn, center
mindertal, minority
misbruk, misuse
miselv, myself
mitliden, compassion
mod, courage; muth
modi, dourageous
mogli, possible
mogliheid, possibility
mord, murder
mordo, murderer
muntr, cheerful happy
munteru cheerfullness
mustr, model
muul, mouth, (animal)
muur, stone wall
myd, tired
mydsam, tiresome
mye, trouble, work
myg, muskeeto
myl. mill
naald, needle

nagl, nail
nakdeel, disadvantage
nakdeelish, disadvantageous
nakkomos, descendants
neb, bird's beak
nederdraekti, degrading
neid, envy, jealousy
neig, incline, lean
neiging, propensity
nekst, next
nest, nest
nier, near
nip, pinch
niptang, pinchers
niugier, curiosity
niugirish, curious
nuili, recently
nood, need agony
norge, norway
norgish, norwegian
norm, norm, patern
normli, normal
normshool, normal school
oede, desert, desolate
oedeleg, lay waste
ofr, offer, bidding
oft, often
old, old; alt
omdree, invert; umdrehen
omgaa, circumvent
omgang, intercourse
omkom, perish
omlooperi, running about
opgave, task; aufgabe
opmerksam, attentive
openbar, reveal
openbarli, openly
oppas, take care of
oppaso, watchman
opvart, wait on
opvarto, waiter,
overales, above al things
ovrig, what is over n above
ovrigu, ruling power
overmod, haughtiness
overmodi, haughty
overmaati, exceeding
overse, superintend
overtyg, convince
pand, pawn
papir, paper
papst, pope
pas, fit, suit
pasir, to pass
passand, fitting, suitable
pasli, fitly
passl? fitling thing
passu, passage
pastor, pastor, minister
pen, pen; feder
penholdl, penholder
penig, money; geld
plank, plank, bret
plant, plant; pflantzen
platdeuch, low-german
piel, arrow; pfeil
pip, look, peep
pleig, nurse; fflegen
plet, spot, place
plog, plow
pluk, pluck, pick
plum, plum; pflaum
plundr, plunder
predik, preach
prediko, preacher
priest, priest
privat, private,
puppetheim, doll's home
puppet, doll; puppe
putse, scour, clean
raad, advice; rath
raake, revenge; rache
rand, margin, brink
ras, rage, rasen
rasand, raging, rasend
raseri, rage, fury
rash, quick, prompt
rede, speech, oration
rederish, oratorical
redli, honest, upright
rekn, count, cypher
rekenkunst, arithmatic
ren, run
rieb, rub
reif, ripe
reik, kingdom; reich
rich, rich opulent
rein, pure, clean
reisferdi, ready t travel
ret, save from danger
reto, savior,
rib, rib; rippe
ride, ride (horse back)
rido, rider
rideri, cavalry; reiterei
riek, smell; riechen
riese, giant
riesehaft, gigantic

riktr, judge: richter
riktershap, judgeship
ris, tear, rive
roek, smoke; rauchen
roev, rob; rauben
roevo, robber
rok, coat; rock
rol, roll
roos, rose
ruut, route, course
rygsikt, regard
ryk, jerk, pull; ruck
ryktbar, notorious
rykte, reputation
ryr, touch
ryrand, touching
ryst, prepare; ruesten
rysting, equipage
sadl, sadle; sattel
salv, salve; salbe
salt, salt; salz
saug, suck, imbibe
seldn, seldom, selten
selv, self; selbst
selvlivbeshrivl; autobiografi
side, side; seite
shadu, shadow; shatten
sham; shame
shau, view, sight
shauspiel, theater
sheef, obligue; schief
sheid, part, divorce
sheld, scold; shelten
shend, violate; schaenden
shep, create; schoepfen
shepand, creating
shepo, creator; schoepfer
shepsel, creature
sher, shear; scheren
sherl, scissors; schere
shero; shearer; scherer
sherm, guard; schirmen
shik, dispatch; schicken
skiksal, fate; schicksal
shildr, depict; schildern
shilderi, pictures, schilderei
ship, ship, schiff
shirt, shirt; shurz, hemd
shoenu, beauty; schoenheit
shool; school, schule
shoon, spare, schonen
shoot shoot; schiessen
shuil, conceal; verstecken
shuvl, shovel; schaufel
shyt, protect; schuetzen
shrank, bar, (ier); schranke
shraeg, oblique
shu, shoe; schuh
shruv, screw; schraube
side, side, page, seite
silvr, silver; silber
sinkrekt, perpendicular
slakt, slaughter, butcher
sliet, wear out
slim, bad; schlimm
slot, castle; schloss
slut, shut, close; schliessen
smeis, smite, cast out
smelt, melt: smelt
smid, blacksmit
smidsted, blacksmith shop
smoek smoke
smuk, handsom; schmuck
snabl, bird's bill
snak, talk, prate
snap, snatch; schnappen
sne, snow; schnee
sneid, cut; schneiden
sneido, taylor; schneider
snit, a cut; schnitt
snur, cord, line; schnur
som, some; einige
somtids, sometimes
sorgspiel, tragidy
spad, spade
spalt, split, collumn
spar, spare
spas, fun, sport; spass
spen, kick, fuusstoss
spend, spend
spiel; play
spil, spill
split, split; spalten
spor, track; spur
spot; mock, jeer; spotten
spros, sprout; sprossen
stam, tribe, race
stern, star; stern
sterv, die; sterben
stoev, dust; staub
stond, moment, short time
stool, stool, chair
stoot, shock; stoss
stram, stretched; stram
strand, strand
streik, strike; schlagen
strid, conflict; streit
stroem, stream; strom

stuv, chamber; stube
styk, piece; stueck
styr, steer; steuern
styrt, tumble; stuerzen
styl, style; styl
styt, support; stuetzen
sun, sun; sonne
suppe, soup; suppe
svaar, difficult; schwer
sveig, keep silent
svein, swine
svel, swell
svelg, swallow
sver, swear; schwoeren
sverge, sweden
home name is e basis.
svergish, swedish
svim, swim
sving, swing
syn, scene
synagog, svnagogue
tabel, table of figures
tadl, blame, censure
tadellos; blameles
tadelhaft, faulty
talg, tallow
tapr, brave; tapfer
tash, pocket; tasche
tashur, pocket-watch
taum, bridle, reins, zaum
tee, tea
templ, temple
tidgenoot, a contemporary
tish, table
tobedgaan, to-bed-going
todring, intrude
todringli, intrusive
tofredn, satisfied, pacified
toev, tarry, wait
tolest, at last
tolk, interpretor
tohang, appendix
trav, trot; traben
tred, tread, tretten, tritt
tren, separate, devide
trek, pull; ziehen
troest, console, trost
trots, spite; trotz
tru, true, wahr
trunem, perceive
truheid, truth; wahrheit
tushengaa, intervene
tveig, branch; zweig
tvilling, twin; zwilling
tvorad, bicycle; zweirad
tyg, toy stuff; zeug
tyv, thief, dieb
ufr, shore,
undermin, undernine
unfred, war, non-peace
unfrend, enimy
unting, a mean thing
unrekt, unjust
unrikti, incorrect
untank, ungratefullness
ur, watch, hour, first
urfolk, aborigines
urinvoono, first inhabitant
urold, ancient; uralt
ursaak, cause, reason
urspring, origin
utfoer, to export, perform
utfoersel, export
utgaa, exit, go out
utkant, outr edge
utryst, to equip
utset, delay, postpone
untukti, unchaste
utvendi, exterior, outside
vad, wade
vadsted, wading place
vael, elect, chose, vote
vaelo, voter
vaelrekt, right to vote
vaag, venture; wagen
vagnes, a venture
vagon, wagon
vak, awake
vaksam, watchful, alert
vakt, watch, take care of
vand, wall
van, mis, ill, craze
vanform, deformity
vanformi, deformed
vanhop, despair
vantroest, despondency
vanviti, insane
vansinni, insane
vanglyk, misfortune
vash, wash; waschen
vatr, water, wasser
velfaru, wellfare; wohlfahrt
velredand, oratorical
velredandu, oratoricalness
velsprekenu, eloquence
velt, world
veltal, universe
verti, worthy

verv, acquire, werben
vesentli, essentially
vest, west
vestvards, westward
vest, towards e west
vee, woe, wee
veek, week; woche
vegvis, show e way
vegvisl, guide-board
vegviso, guide (person)
verksam, active, industrious
verksted, workshop
verkint, working room
veik, weak
vein, wine
veit, wheat; weizen
vid, wide
viet, white, weiss
vikt weight; gewicht
vikti, important
virkli, really, real
vin, win; gewinnen
virt, host; wirt
vis, manner; weise
visu, wisdom; weisheit
vood, wood; holz
vool, wool; wolle
vunder, wonder
vyste, desert, wilderness
vystleg, wastelay
zart, tender, loving
zerrisn, torn asunder
zier, orament
zie; pull, tug
zins, interest (money)
zvek, purpose

molee'on vandrings

autobiografie bei elias molee.



(elias molee'on birtplas).

L. OF C.

50 ferkortels (abbreviations).

algm, algemeen
bfr, befor
bhg, behag
bsp, beispiel
btr, betr
bst, best
d, du (the n.)
dn, dan, den
ds, dis
dse, diese (pl.)
dt, dat
f, fyr
fdt, fyrdat
f-m, formiddag
fr, fru (madam)
grt, groɔt
h, hav
hd, had
hr, heer (sir, mr.
kn, kan
km, kom
m, mi
mk, mak
mn, man
mndr, mindr
mnst, minst
mr, meer
ms, mus
mst, meest
mt, mit
n, en (and)
nsf, n so fort
nk, nak
n-m, nk middag
nt, nit
rg, ryg (back)
sg, sig
shl, shal,
sm, som
sn, sin (sein)
t, to, (zu)
tng, ting
tsmn, tosamen
vb, veib
vl, vil
vlk, vilk
vrde, vorde
vrdt, vardt
vt, vat
vn, van, ven

a) — forrede.

m (mi) is beina bang, vn m begin t shriv om min eign vandrings. dar is mr (meer) gefar af saging smtng (somting) toorish, vn mn (man) shriv om sg selv, dan vn mn shriv om andr persons. men m ms dok vaag et, vegn een ursaak; namli, dar is meni tngs in min vandrings, vlk h hd een grt influs an ds fereensprak. min selvlivbeshrivl (autobiografie) vl; darfyr, ferklar meni dunkl punkts, n ok openbar een gevis heimli hop.

m kn ok sag in d (du, the, n.) begin, dt m h so grt glaub an d ekonomish kulturmakt af ferkortels, dt m kn nt viderstand d neiging af anvending at mnst 50 af de, in dis book. vn mn shriv een briv, odr een styk in di tidings, is et bst t bookstafir di vorts in ful, men in een book, vor mn h raum t forset di ferkortels, vlk jede bube odr maedn kn leit lern, hop mi dt di 50 ferkortels vl imr is brukn als een fest deel af ds sprak in al books in d tokom.

dar is een andr tng, vlk m kn nt viderstand, n dt is t ferkort een venig al nams af stads, staats n landstreks, vlk h mr dan 3 silbs; als "amerika" t *amrika*, "minnesota" t *minsota*, "missisippi" t *misipi*, "united states of north amerika" t *usona*, "san francisco" t *sanfrisko*, "kristiania" t *krishana*, nsf. et is een plag f leut, hu lev dar, t is dvingn jede dag t shriv n sprek sodan lang nams. ekonomie is vert so fiel in sprak, als in industrie. teutonish velfaru (welfare) is min hoegste ideal. vi lev in een samland tid.

b) — *birtu n familie.*

m seen eena (first, erst) d likt af ds velt een kold vintri morgn an d 3a dag af eenam (january), 1845, omtrent 20 meils (30 kilometrs) fan milvaukee stad, viskonsin staat, nordamrika. min elters voonen in een stokhuus, vlk fadr, mt een par nabors, hd bauen. vi^{o} eena huus var 26 foots lang, 16 breed n 12 foots hoeg t d begin af d dak. vi hd 2 kamrs untn n 3 obn.

vi hd 120 akrs (50 hektairs) af good land. vi var neidr arm, neidr rich, men hd genog f een glykli midelstand, vlk robinson kruso h priesen so hoeg.

min fadr, john evenson molee, vart birtn 1816 in sydli norge (norway) in de bezirk af "tin", an sn fadr'on farm, nier d berymen gausta gehil (fjeld), n nier d grootarti rjukan fos (waterfall). hi gaan to amrika mt d "luraas folge" in 1839. hi kmn t milvaukee stad, vor hi arbeidn 4 jaars f di amrikanos. hi lernen in ds vis seer good english. dar var so meni indianos in d forest, nier milvaukee, vor hi arbeidn, dt hi lernen ok d indianish sprak.

min modr, huo maedn nam var anna jakebsdatter einung, kmn t amrika fan d sami kant af norge als fadr in 1843, n vrdt heiraadn hier in 1844. liebi

modr var oft trauri, fdt shio familie ferlatn norge. de hd een god oparbeidn farm dar mt dienos n dienas, t help rikt deo landgut (estate) n fervalt deo gasthuus f fremd reisos.

dar kmn reisos darhen fan england, deuchland, holland, danmark n sverge, n ferblivn dar een venig dags odr veeks in mofadr'on gasthuus, f t bese d rjukanfos. mofadr hd lernen een venig english, deuch n hollandish vorts, so dt hi kun sprek mt di reisos om di mst absolut noodvendi tngs.

al min forfars, mt nur een utneml h var birtn in norge. min urgrootfadr an d moderside kmn t norge f een hamburgi handelhuus, f t hoop pelsverk. nk min urgrootfadr johan einung, hd var in norge 2 jaars, n lernen vio sprak, leikn hi d land n folk so good, dt hi heiraadn sg mt een farmr'on dotr.

c) — naboru, — d tutitu sprak.

vio naboru, nier milwaukee, bestandn af een seer miksn befolking, so dt vi hd een niu amrikanish sprakferviring. vio mst nier nabor an d nord var een englando, hr adams; an d ostside levn do vide bekant sterkhans, een norgish riese, hr hans tveito; an d syd fan vi voonen een hollando n hio veif; n an d vest fan vi, var een platdeuch familie, bei nam schumacher fan meklemburg, nier rostock, deuchland.

ak vee! et var een shrekli sprakfervir. mn kan denk sg, et ms h var slim, t lev in een sodan naboru, fern fan een stad in d forest, vor mn kun seldn find een tolk (interpretor). fadr kun tolkir tushn modr n fr adams, f hi hd lernen english n indianish, durand di 4 jaars dat hi arbeidn nier milvaukee. hi kun ok tolkir tushn di indianos, norgos n amrikanos, men hi kun nt ferstand deuch odr hollandish. hi proevn etli (several) mals t lern deuch, men hi findn so fiel svaaru in erinering di unregli n unnaturli deuch

biegings; *der*, *die*, *das*, *des*, *den*, *dem*, samt d vunderbar deuch dativ accusativ, subjuntiv, n di fervirand deuch umlauts. dt hi opgivn deuch.

al di nabors hd niuli kmn fan europa, n hd nt hd tid odr gelegenu t lern een fremd sprak, utn fadr.

vi kinds levn een seer frie n undvingn liv. vi vandern tosamn in d forest nir vio elters'on huuses n farms. dar var at dt tid nok fiel frie regiringland intushn. d forest var ful af al arts beers; als, erdbeers, brombeers n stikelbeers, samt veindruivs n plums. dar var ok een menge af noets; als, hasselnoets, kastanis, hikorinoets n di good valnoets.

at ds tid hd vi een ungeheur grt svaaru mt di 3 fershili spraks — norgish — danish, deuch n english. vi kinds kun nt ferstand eenandr eni btr, dan vio eltrs. vi var al pioniers, odr niusetlos, hu hd nt hd tid t lern een fremd tung. di adams kinds, henry n mary, sprekn english; di schumacher kinds, otto n emma, sprekn platdeuch. n di tveito kinds, tomas, jakob n anna, samt min brodr halvor, min sistr anna n mi sprekn platnorgish (landsmaal). hier kn mn sag var een sprakbabl. et is dok vunderbar, ho snel kinds lern t ferstand eenandr. dar is in english, deuch n danish-norgish meni vorts aleik. ds helpn vi fiel. nu, veil vi spieln, n plukn beers, plums n noets tsmn, mkn vi een niu fereensprak f viselvs unbevust, odr at minst unafsiktli; dt is, utom eni plan odr evn een nam f vio sprak; men fadr saed eenmal tofali, als hi hoern vi sprekn tsmn, „u h een vunderbar ***tutitu*** sprak". vi hoern dn d vort „*tutitu*" n annemen et als d nam af vio fereensprak.

fadr n modr saed oft t eenandr, „*et es slim, dt english, deuch n skandinavish, so nier aleik, h nt vrdt fereenen bei di regirings lang sedert*". vn vi kinds sprekn tsmn, vrdt meni tngs saed, vlk vi ferstandn nt, n dn mkn vi signals mt di haends, arms n fingrs.

"*tuiiɔu*", vio kompromis fereensprak, entstandn dardoor, dt vi hoern klein otto n emma schumacher saed een par vorts in platdeuch, vlk vi ferstandn fan d samhang n di omstands; een andr mal saed klein henry odr mary adams een par vorts in english, vlk vi ferstandn fan d samhang n di omgivls (environments), een andr dag saed klein tomas, jakob n anna tveito, odr m etli vorts, vlk di schumacher n adams'on kinds begripn.

di vorts, vlk vi hoern, vederhaln (repeated) vi lyd f t erinr de. it is naturli f jung kinds t vederhal vt de hoer, n ds helpn vi fiel t erinr vt var saed.

een shoen dag in 1852, vlk m kn good erinr, gaan vi kinds tsmn in d forest, f t pluk plums in vio haendkorbs. nk vi hd plukn vio korbs halvful, gaan tomas tveito forut n findn een niu plas, vor dar var mr plums, n dn roopn hi mt een lyd stem, ***"kom her te me,*** *kom her te me*", (come here to me; deuch, komm hierher zu mir). vegn d fershil in utsprek n betoning, ferstandn di deuch n english kinds hi nt in d begin, men m ferstandn hi good, als hi sprekn vio platnorgish dialekt. m loopn dn foran, n svingn min arms in d luft n gegn min brost, n roopn di andr kinds, *kom her te me, kom her te me.* darnak ferstandn di andr kinds, vt dse vorts meenen fan d samhang n di omstands, grad als de hd lernen d bedyding af di vorts in deo eign moderspraks.

d obn saedet (gesagte) is een bsp af ho *tutitu*, vio kindish fereensprak, enstandn. "*me, te, her, kom*" var een vortsamling fan tomas tveito, vlk al brukn darnak. een andr dag saed emma schumacher, venand ovr smtng, "*me vil gaa heim te moder.*" vi andr kinds ferstandn dt, n in ds vis, krign vi tofali een niu vortsamling — "*modr, heim, gaa, vil*". in dis vis vaksn tutitu fan dag t dag, fan veek t veek, n fan jaar t jaar, until vi hd een fuldstandi sprak f

al jene tngs n idees, vlk, vi ferstandn in vio eign betrefi modertungs — norgish, deuch n english. alles vt vi veetn om in vio eign spraks, dragen vi intu tutitu.

d sats, "*kom her te me*", (km hier t m), is d eena (first) sats n vorts, dt m kn erinr. m betrakt, ds sats als geshiktli, fdt et var d begin af "tutitu", vio kindish fereensprak. ja, m kn truli sag, "*kom her te me*", var ok d anfang af ds teutonish. om dar hd nt var een forloopi "tutitu" in min vandrings door d forest nier milvaukee, kun m nt mr spaet h denkn om teutonish, een mr grootarti sprakfereen, at dt tid 1852 bfr m hd hoern een eensig vort om volapyk, esperanto, pasilingua, interpretor, spelin lingua, visona, clarison, anglofranca. bleu lang. (bolaks), idiom neutral, mundelingua n panroman, odr bfr m hd studirn norgish, deuch, english, hollandish, fransi odr griekish n latinish. utom tutitu in fry jungu kun m unmogli h denkn om teutonish in dekora koleg. min interesse f sodan niu fereensprak als teutonish, kun nt h vrdt sterk genog, t dving m t arbeid f et min ganz liv, om tutitu hd nt vaksn into min erfarinngs n into min seel, so fry als et verkli don, fan min 5a t min 10a jaar af altr.

nk vi kinds hd var tsmn in ds vis 2 jaars, hd vi entvikeln n lernen vio tutitu fereensprak so fulstandi, dt vi kun dien als tolks (interpretors) tushn vio fershili sprekand elters. vi kinds var stolt af dis, dt vi hd virkli mkn een international sprak. vn hr, odr fr schumacher vul borg odr koop smtng fan min elters, hu ferstandn nt deuch, muste hr odr fr schumacher nem mt sg klein otto odr emma t dien als tolks. fr schumacher saed t emma in platdeuch, vt shi venshn fan modr; emma saed et t m in tutitu, n m saed et t modr in platnorgish (landsmaal). d antvort muste gaa rg d sami veg. vn modr vul gaa

t fr adams, da englanda, muste m odr min sistr anna gaa mt shi, n sag vt shi venshn t klein henry odr mary adams in tutitu, n de saed et vedr in english t fr. adams. tomas, jakob odr anna tveito muste tolkir f sn elters.

vn m vrdt mr old, utfindn m dt english n turkish is ok sodan miksn spraks. sodan sprakmiksing forkom, jede dag in amrika. so meni english vorts is miksn into deuch, dano-norgish, hollandish n svergish spraks, dt een mn odr vb, komand grad fan europa, kn oft nt ferstand vt is saed. om di teutons hd een algm n gemeensam fereensprak, vul et vrde mr leit t oprekthold rein n unferfalshn deo sprak ovr d ganz erdbal. et vul ok help di kirks seer fiel. dar is heufi 10 t 12 deuchos, 7 t 8 norgos n svergos in een naboru mt d sami religion. om de hd d sami sprak, kun de bau een kirk tsmn, men vn de is sondersplitn bei meni fershili spraks, kn kein af de ernaer een pastor, n bau een, kirk, t oprekthold d religion n d sprak in fremd londs.

"*chinook*" is een seer lerrich paralel t tutitu. d rich "*hudson bay company*" in kanada hd so fiel svaarus mt di meni ferrshili indianish stamspraks, dt et krign een befeel 100 jaar sedart fan london, england, t mak een miksn kompromis indianish sprak, n leer et t di jung indianos, vegn bekvemliheid in handl. ds h gelingn so good, dt ds afsiktli mkn miksn kompromis sprak, is nu sprekn ovr ganz kanada, bei di indianos.

d) — in d jaar 1855, vn m var 10 jaars old, seln min elters sn farm, n hentrekn t blumaunds, dane kaunti, viskonsin, 150 meils mr fern vest, odr 20 meils fan madison, d hovdstad. hier koopn min elters een farm n plantn meni frukttrees dar. hier gaan m vedr t english n norgish shools. nk m var

konfirmirn in d lutherish kirk, krign m erlaub fan min eltrs t arbeid 2 jaars f een deuch koopman, f t lern hoegdeuch. hio nam var anton kellermann. hi hd een stor (laden) in d land, vor et var een gemiksn befolking af deuchos, englandos n skandinavos. m krign darfyr, hoegr loon, dan gevoonli f een jung n unerfarn bube, fdt m kun sprek english, dano-norgish n svedish, n bald hd m ok bemeestern d hoegdeuch, at mnst, so dt mi kun handl mt deuch niukomos. m lernen mst deuch fan hr- kellermann'on dotr, katrina, hu var af d sami altr als mi. shi var een seer gemytli n keush maeden, men vi givn eenandr dok frievilli meni kyses. om m hd var so lang mt hr kellerman, als hi venshn, so hd gevis katrina vrdt min veif, f vi liebn eenandr oprikti, men vi var dn t jung, n m muste vekgaa t shool.

e) — in 1863 sendn min elters m t d norgish lutherish evangelish kolleg in dekora in nordostli iova staat, omtrent 250 meils nordvest fan blumaunds. ***dekora kolleg*** var grundn bei di meni norgish gemeentes in viskonsin, ilinoi, iova, minsota, dakota n andr staats in usona. et is hovdsaakli inriktn t erzie (educate) pastos, men ok andr jung mns gaa dar, f t krig een good kristli erzieung.

do forman var do tykti prof. dr. laur. larsen, under huo fervalting d kolleg mkn grt fortshrits. et var fervaltn ganz an europaish vis, mst nk norgish n deuch prinsips. di professos var al norgos n deuchos, odr hd studirn in d deuch anstalt in santluis, misuri. prof. dr. schmidt var een deucho, men hi kun dok underrikt n predik in norgish. prof. jakobsen, min fetro var dok mst sprakgevalti. hi kun predik in norgish, english, deuch, griekish n latinish.

m kmn t ds kolleg an d eena dag af niam (sept.) 1863, n beginen straks t studir 4 spraks d eena jaar; namli, norgish, english, deuch n latin. men latin

haath m fan d eena mal dat m seen et, vegn eto unregliheid n eto ungeheur meni utnemls (exceptions). m kun nt begrip, vat nyt latin kun h. di old griekos, di profets n apostls studirn nt latin. et is nur ein katolish sprak, vlk shul nt plag lntherish students. m fragn eenmal vio president, prof. dr. laur larsen, varom hi kun nt lat vi studir d grt, velklingand, levand n vaksand spanish sprak, anstat d dod n svaar latin. "om vi" saed mi, "studir spanish kn vi dok lern di latinish roots, f t ferstand english, n di veetenshapli vorts in norgish n deuch, n ok darto lern een levand sprak mt een grt literatur n handl, veil latin help vi in kein betreking. f t ferstand veetenshapli vorts in medisin n kunst, kn vi studir besondr fak-leksikons, so fern als vi behoev." do president lafn blot at m, n saed, "u is t jung t ferstand d grt nyt dar is in latin".

f) — nk 2 jaars in "dekora kolleg", vandern m t d english hoegshool in lakros, viskonsin, ovr 100 meils nordost fan dekora, f t vrde mr fuldkomen in d english sprak. lakros lig an d link ufr af d grt veltberymen misipiflus. nk een jaar studie in d lakros hoegshool f t erzie shoolleeros n leeras, vandern m t springgrov, huston kaunti in sydostli minsota staat, omtrent 30 meils vest. m krign een sertifikat af d kaunti superintendo, t hold shool.

at springgrov hd m d overmaati grt fergnygan (enjoyment. pleasure) t tref min mosistr, fr aslaug tveito, hio huusband, hr hans tveito, samt min fetros, tomas n jakob n min fetra anna tveito. de hd flytn (moved) fan nier milvaukee t springgrov. ja, nu trefn m min old sprakmakos af „t u t i t u", vio kindish fereensprak, mkn fan deuch, norgish n english vorts, n vlk m h bfr ervaenen. nk vi hd sprekn tsmn ovr 2 dags in t u t i t u n opfrishn meni old erinerings, denkn m mt livhaftiheid an vt fadr n moder oft

saed, "et is slim, dt english, deuch n skandinavish, so nier aleik, h nt vrdt fereenen bei di regirings lang sedert."

g) — in 1867. nk m hd holdn english n norgish shools 2 jaars n givn meni privat lesons in deuch t een halv duzin englandos, hd m ferdienen, so fiel peng (money), dt m kun betal min shuld n hd genog peng ovrig, vandern m rg t viskonsin t d "***albion akademie***". at ds akademie trefn m vedr min fori shoolkamerad, hr rasmus b. anderson, hu hd nu vrdt professo hier. hi vrdt mr spaet utnamen qei president cleveland als gesanto t d hof af danmark. albion akademie h ok d eer af having erzien (educated) hio eero (honor), do eerverti knute nelson, eks governo af minsota, n nu usonaish (united statesian) senato (senator). eerverti (honorable) knute nelson graduirn fan ds akademie, d jaar bfr m ankomn dar. m studirn at ds akademie 2 jaars n graduirn mt d titl, "*ph. b.*", vlk bedyd "*philosophiae baccalaureus.*" m var seer stolt af min titl dn. eenmal in d akademie, vrdt vio professo in sykologie sik, so dt m muste nem hio stel f mr dan een monat. di studiros kaln m, darfyr, professo, n meni leut h kaln mi so sedert' nk usonaish gebruk (custom), men m leik bst d eenfak titl "heer". als "hr molee", anstat, "prof. molee". et is dok t m, gleikgylti, om d leut sag "heer", odr "professo".

nk m var ferdi at albion akademie, reisn m t madison, viskonsin n studirn jurisprudens een kort tid mt eerverti knute nelson, men m muste gaa vek f t hold shool, t ferdien peng, als fadr shrivn t m dt hi kun nt help m eni mr, dn h hd don. hi saed, "een jung mn, 6 foots n 2 daums hoeg, gesund n sterk, shul help sg selv, om noodvendi".

h) — in 1868 vandern m fan madison, viskonsin,

vedr t springgrov, minsota staat, beina 300 meils nordvest, vor m hd fervantos n meni bekantos. m leikn t gaa t springgrov, fdt tomas, jakob n anna tveito, min fetros, voonen dar, mt hu m kun sprek t u t i t u. m krign bald een shoolpost in d dorp. als m hd studirn een lit lq (law), vrdt m vaeln bei folkafsteming t is fredrikto (justice of the peace). dar var dok mr eer dan ferdienu, odr penggevin in ds amt. m entsheidn tshn een venig stridand persons, men min grootest fergnyg in ds amt var t fyg (join) huusbands n veifs tsmn in d heilig ektstand (matrimony). civil heiraadan is erlaubn in usona. di meestos gaan dok t d pasto, men nu n dn kmn heiraadandos (marrying ones) t m als rikto.

in 1869 findn m selv een vb t is min veif. nk m hd heiraadn, koopn m een klein farm nier d dorp af springgrov f een heim f min veif n m. m findn bald ut dt m var nt eignirn odr bestemen f t is een farmo odr gardno, fdt m hd t grt lust t studir om spraks. farmstudie is utom tveifl d mst nytli in algm. men andr studiros is ok nytli f een hoeg folkibildung. m heirn min veifibroder t help min veif t fervalt min farm, veil m holdn shool in d dorp, odr nt fern fan vio heim.

in 1874 vrdt m ervaeln (elected) bei folkafsteming t is kaunti kasiro (county treasnrer), mt een jaarli gehalt af 1250 dolrs (5000 marks). m hd ok een mithelpo, so dt m krign tamli fiel tid ovrig t studir an min liebi teutonish brodr spraks, als, english, deuch, dano-norgish, svergish, samt som fransi, spanish, rusish, turkish n kinaish. nk m var ervaeln kauntikasiro, flytn vi fan springgrov t kaledon (caledonia), 10 meils ost n koopn een klein 6 kamri huus mt een grt garden frukttrees. als min veif'on familie, velo, var mr bekant dan m, haln di leut mi den, "elias velo". m lat dt gaa, n nemen

selv d nam "velo", men in 1880 ferliern m min veif n min eensig kind, n dn nemen m rg min old eerli ervn fadernam "molee". kaunti beamtos (official) vael'is in minsota nur f 2 jaars, n dn ms de vedervael'is, odr gaa ut af d amt, n een andr kandidat kom in.

2 jaars nk m var eena vaeln, dreen (turned) d folksteming sg om, n d toa (second) parti vinen. m muste deel d shiksal af min parti, n ferlier min amt mt min parti. et mk kein fershil, veedr di amtos is good odr slekt, so sterk is d vild n unkritish folkistem. de veet nt vt de vl, odr vt is bst odr rekt. vi behoev mr fernufti utnemls bei d staatholdo, als in kanada n europa.

i) — nk m hd ferliern min amt, vegn d partivind, vlk hd dreen sg om, ferliern m bald darnak min veif n min einsig kind. m hd darfyr nt mr lust t voon in ds gegend, men seln min farm in springgrov, 10 meils vest fan kaledon, samt min huus in kaledon n vandern t norddakota, omtrent 300 meils mr fern nordvest. hier koopn m een farm, vlk m paktn ut an shaers, n anfangn vedr t hold shool. di shoolleeros n leeras in europa, vl mogshee, fervundr sg, ho een mn kn gaa fan een sted t d andr n imr find ledig stelings als leero. d samhang is ds, utn (except) in di hoegshools, kollegs, akademies n universitats, is dar kein feest leerstand in usona. jede velerzien mn odr vb kn hold folki shool, ven hi krig een sertiflkat dt hi odr shi h henreikand erzieung. leero n leeras is nur heirn f een termin af 3 t 8 monats, den ms de vedervael'is, odr een andr kandidat nem d shoolpost, darfyr is et imr ledig shoolpostes. m glaub et vul is betr t h een fest leerstand als in europa, so dt een leero kun heiraad sg, om hi vul, n h een fest heim.

hier in norddakota staat, nier davenport, trefn

m min brodr halvor, hu hd ok flytn hier. m hd veder d grt freud t sprek mt hi in vio old kindish fereensprak t u t i t u, vlk vi hd mkn nier milvaukee mt otto n emma schumacher, henry n mary adams n mt tomas, jakob n anna tveito. hier hd m ok d ungeheur fergnyg t eena hoer om "v o l a p y k". m shrivn straks t nujork f volapyk, vlk m krign fan "e. steiger n gesselshap". mr spaet teln min nujork korrespondent m om andr sprakplans: als "esperanto, lingua, interpretor, kosmos, pasilingua, spelin, anglo-franca", samt 3 amrikaish plans, "alvato, visona n min frend, g. w. wishard'on "*the philosophical world language.*" et freudn m seer, dt ok andr mns vul arbeid f een good, grt veltsprak.

j) — nk 5 jaars ferbliv in norddakota, seln m ut alles in 1886 n vandrn t bristol dorp in day kaunti, syddakota staat, omtrent 100 meils sydvest. hier koopn m vedr een farm t pakt ut an shaers. m holdn vedr shool f een kort tid. at bristol koopn m d english lokal blad avis, kaln "*the bristol independent*, een blad mt tushn 500 t 550 abonents, n een good liste af standi anzeigos (advertisers). m hd nu een avis selv, so dt m kun sag beina vt m denkn.

mi hd 2 unglyks in syddakota. 1893 in titoam (dec.) var m in een grt n kold vindstorm, so dt min rekt foot vrdt s hard friesn dt m var sik d ganz vintr n muste h opvartos dag n nat n betal hoeg heilistrekning. min pasto denkn dt m vul sterv, n givn m d heilig sakrament t bereed min seel f d himl.

d 2a unglyk var dt een landstyk, vlk m hd nemen fan d regiring als heimsted, undr d betingl dt m shul lev in gevis tid an d land n mk gevis ferbetrings. een mn, jake engler, trekn min rekt in tveifl. vi hd een geriktli proces darovr, vlk durn mr als 4 jaars, n kostn beid af vi, mr dan d land var vert. vi var beid t stolt f t kom t een utgleik (com-

promise) mang viselvs. vi ferlirn beid d land. een 3a person krign d land.

a—o) — nak 9 jaars in syddakota, seln m min land n avis n vandern t minaplis, minsota, vor m voonen een vntr. in 1895 vandern m t d grt veltstad shikago. hier dienen m d ilinoi central eirnbaan als landagent, f t reis door di staats, viskonsin, minsota, iova n illinoi, f t krig leut t go t di sydli staats t koop land n setl sg nedr dar. nk m hd bringn meni families n landkoopos t di sydli staats, reisn m door di staats kentuki, tenese, albama, jorgia, florida, lusana, texas, arkansas, misipi n misuri. m leikn nt so fiel eirnbaani reiseri, fdt m muste fersaum min liebi ideal, "d teutonish fereensprak." m vul liebr ferdien mndr peng, n arbeid f een shoen menshli ideal. m gaan rg fan santluis t shekago, n teln d illinoi central eirnbaan gesselshap, dt m vul nt is landagent mr lang. di beamtos bydn (offered) m hoegr loon, men m vul nt annem et.

an min reis fan santluis t shekago in d eirnbaantog, seen m een seer vunderbar n een eigendomli syn (scene). m seen 2 doof n stum persons, modr n dotr, sprekn tsmn in d eirnbaantog foran m over 3 aurs mt d 2 haendi fingersprak. deo fingers gaan op n nedr, t d rekt n d link seer snel, mi kun nt begrip een eensig signal, men di doof n stum ferstandn et leit, n lafn menimal hertli ovr vt de ferteln eenandr. m denkn dn om, "ho bekvem et vul is f allo, om vi hd een 100 signals lernen in di shools, vlk vi kun bruk in vindi vetr, odr larmand fabriks, odr t signalir t eenandr ovr d straat, odr feld, vor et is t fern t hoer d menshli stem." als m h shrivn mr om ds idee in min book "teutonish" (fan vashington), vlk kn find'is in meni af di grootest universitats, vl m nt sag mr om een veltsignal- sprak.

a—a) — m voonen 2 vintrs in shikago n latn dryk 3 af min books fan typs in klein oplags (editions). als jene books is nu ut af d handl, n hd seer meni feils, vl m nt besvaar di lesos bei giving een berikt af de. mi gaan in 1897 t minsota, vor m voonen een jaar bei min sistr fr. anna holm n hio good huusband, een dano, bei nam mads nielsen holm, nier "stuartvil", olmsted kaunti, minsota. in 1898 vandern m vedr, leik een eensam fogl t "lake mils" in vinbago kaunti, iova, een 100 meils sydvest. hier koopn mi een klein farm, vlk m paktn ut, n voonen mt di ferpaktos, n helpn di leut, vn de hd fiel t do, als in heuing, harvest n treshing. d ovrig tid studirn m teutonish n shrivn in di english n norgish avises.

a--b) — nk 2 jaars voonhaft in iova staat, seln m min farm n vandern vedr an een lang, lang reise af beina 2,000 meils fan nordostli iova t d fern af staat vashington an d stilmeer (pacific) kyst in d nordvestli ek af usona. m leik t kal "united states of north amrika" bei d forkortn nam af "u s o n a"; fdt et lyd nt rekt t h so lang een nam f een eensig land. t kal d invoonos "amrikanos" is grad als om mn shul kal di deuchos "europanos". di leut in kanada, meksiko n brasil, is ok "a m r i k a n o s". "usona" is een seer vellydand nam, n mn kn bild beivorts darfan, grad so leit als fan "amrika", als *usonaish* f "amrikanish" (adj.), *usonano* f "amrikano". odr mr rikti, "unitedstatesian."

m kmn t lakros in vitman kaunti, vashington staat in triam (march) 1900 n koopn 480 aikrs land syd fan lakros in sektion 11. m seln ds nk 3 monats n koopn "sektion 1 - 14 - 39", 640 aikrs f 3 dalrs d aikr fan d nortern pacific eirnbaan. dar is omtrent 2 n een halv aikrs in een kektair. m var nu in grt shuld n d eensig (only) norgo in du gegend f

beina 2 jaars. m voon d mst mt hr frank poschner fan baiern, deuchland, hu var een old unheiraadno. hi hd fiel land n een 100 styk fies. hi hd 2 dienos men dar var kein vb in vio huus. dar var tomals mr mns dan vbs in vio nu gegend. vi 4 mans muste kok, bak n hold d huus rein selv. m fegn d floor, mkn di beds, splitn d brenvood n dragn in vatr f min kost. jede muste vash sn eign kleeds, men vi var nt imr so opputsn als vi shul. dar var 2 deuch familis nierbei. hr beck n familie voonen een halv meil vest, n hr schreck n familie voonen een halv meil ost fan vi. min land var een meil vest, men et var vild treelos (prairie) land, vlk muste bebau'is n oparbeid'is, bfr mn kun lev dar. di nabors besoekn eenandr oft. hr poschner hd een piano, een fedl n een singtyg (graphophone) in sn huus. di nabors kmn oft t vi n dn sprekn vi imr deuch n singn deuch lieds. m hd fiel tid ovrig hier, n dn studirn m an teutonish, n shrivn in di avises.

"nu," denkn m, "ms m do somting t sel min land, kom ut af shuld n ferdien som peng bei d land-handl. m kun nt lev af teutonish, vlk var imr blot een tid n peng fersvend t m. di venig mns hier hd al d land dt de kun benyt, odr betal f". m denkn dn om t grund een norgish koloni. m shrivn in di norgish avises: als, du *skandinaven* 27a af toam (feb.) 1901 in shikago, n at andr tids in *amrika* in madison, viskonsin, samt t d *dekora posten* in dekora, iova, om ho good n bilig land vi hd hier. mitin een jaar hd m grundn een norgish koloni, tushn di eirnbaan standorts, lakros n hay. een norgish kirk vrdt bald bauen. di nam af d eena ansetlos ms mi giv hier; namli, n. matson, n. o. haugan, john holst, peder vigen, jorgen vigen, jens vigen, john karlson, r. j. solibakken, k. knutson, n meni, meni andros vlk m kn nt erinr. al hd grt familis n peng. karlson hd

11 kinds. dar var ok 3 maedens fan 20 t 25 jaars hu kmn fan viskonsin, vegn mn shriveri in di avises; namli, emma n hanna bergseth samt anna hansen. de nemen jede 160 aikrs frie regiringland 3, odr 4 meils vest fan "hay". m h nt raum hier t shriv mr om "d norgish lakros n hay koloni in vashingtон staat. m hop dok dt jeman dar vl shriv een geshikte af et, bfr di old ansetlos sterv vek, n fiel intresant urkunde om di grt besvaarliheids af di old baanbrekos, is ferlirn.

m se rg t ds koloni mt een hertli lieb, fdt et var nt nur een good koloni af good leut, men et helpn m forvards mt min teutonish fereensprak. m kmn dar aleen mt blot $3,000, nk 3 jaars, gan m darfan mt 10,000 dalrs, vlk m hd ferdienen bei kooping land ungeheur bilig n seln at een hoegr pries. om m hd holdn min land 2 jaars mr lang, kun m h ferdien 30,000 dalrs, men m var t begeerli t gaa t d stad takoma, so dt m seln m land t fry n t bilig. dar var so fiel anloop nk land at dt tid, dt een usonano (united statesian) mkn 100,000 dalrs in 3 jaars bei landspekulations. m mkn blot 10,000 dalrs n var tofredn darmit. m vul liebr h mndr peng n h mr tid t studir teutonish. m var at dt tid in grt tveifl vt m shul do mt di unregli artikls, "*der*, *die*, *das*, *des*, *dem*, *den*," n mt di fervirand *dativ*, *subjunktiv* n *omlyds*, vlk find'is in di deuch, skandinavish n hollandish old moderspraks. m vul gern bevaar so fiel af di old tungs als mogli in een regli fereensprak.

a –c) — in 1903 in niam (sept.), nk m hd seln min land, vandern m vedr als een eenli fogl t d livhaft stad takoma mt 10,000 dalrs (40,000 marks, odr krones). "nu", denkn m, "h mi genog f een eenfak n slikt liv utom familie. m is blot heiraadn t teutonish. een mn ms h somting t lieb n arbeid f, eidr familie, kunst odr veetenshap. tank

god f hio goodu (goodness) t m. nu h m genog t lev af nk 57 jaarsi kamp mt armu. nu kn m lev f m heilig ideal n vrde af nyt t min folkstam n d velt". m leikn nt t lev in d niu gegend rund lakros n hay, fdt dar var kein avises, kein akademies, kein teatrs kein bookeri, odr gelernen mns n vbs dar f min geistli naering. vn m kmn t takoma leenen m ut min peng odr kopn som land, n hyrn 2 voonkamrs f t lev n shriv ds book in.

lit geografie. takoma (tacoma), in vshington staat, is een stad af omtrent 80,000 invoonos, mt een diep stil havn n good doks f di grootest ships, an een arm af d stilmeer. takoma h eirnbaans, elektrish straatbaans in al riktings, n vaks seer snel in befolking. takoma h meni grt dagli avises, teatrs n 5 stoki hotels. di straats is 100 foots breed n belegn mt sten, sement n asfalt. dar is een universitat, hoegshools, geshaeftshools n een grt frie stadbookeri, mt inland n utland avises n monatsshrifts. frie burgoshools is overal in d stad. dar is een menge kirks af meni glaubs n spraks. handl mt inland n utland is livhaft. dar is 5 grt banks mt meni eenjens (millions) af hovdital (capital). dar is meni deuchos, englandos, skandinavos n hollandos. men di deuch n skandinavish spraks vrde imr mr svak, fdt de hold nt genog tsmn, n deuch n skandinavish is t unregli n svaar t lern f andr nations, vegn di unnaturli artikls, di dativs, akusativs, snbjunktivs n di omlyds.

m h nu var ovr 3 jaars in takoma, een nu denk m imr an min reise t d old liebi europa. m vl gaa t berlin, koopenhavn, krishana n stokholm in femam (mai) 1907, om nits hindr m.

a—d) — *een vunderful droem.*

(a wonderful dream).

wilhelm n roosevelt,

an d avond, omtrent ur ½12, an d (du) 3a dag af eenam (jan.), 1905, an min 60a birtudag in d stad takoma'on, hd m d mst vunderful droem in min livtid.

m anfangn an ds dag t reorganir d teutonish fereensprak f d 5a n lest mal, als m vul gern do smtng ekstra good n erineringvert an min 60a birtudag. m besoekn ok ds dag een svergish n deuch familie, mt hu m vrdt bekant in viskonsin in min kindu. d svergish mn, almkvist, var een lutherish pasto, n d deuch mn, kryger, var een avisman. vi hd ok inbeedn een joodish familie, moses, hu voonen tet (close, dicht) bei hr almkvist. omshon vi fertredn (represnted) 4 fershili spraks, deuch, svergish, norgish n joodish, var vi dok so glykli als t besit d miksi english, als d gemeensam sprak, vlk vi al hd lernen als good burgos ms do; dt is, vi lernen beid d gemeensam londisprak n vio old moderspraks. hier in amrika, beid nord n syd, smelt di fershili gefolkiheids (nationalities) tsmn mt mndr old haat n forurdeels dan in europa. et kom hier mr an d personliheid, sprak n beneml, dan an old geshiktes. vi denk mr hier an d komtid, dan an d fortid.

vi samsprekn fiel om min reise fan takoma, in nordvestli usona (u. s. a.), t deuchland, holland, danmark, norge n sverge. vi sprekn om di grt mns keisr vilhelm n theodore roosevelt, samt om do klein zar nikolas, hu is nt instand t stop d morderi af di joods, hio eign best rusish underdanos (subjects)

nk vi hd eetn, drinkn, sprekn, singn n deklamirn, so fiel als vi behagn, gaan m at 11 ur t min voonkamr nt fern af. m var bald in bed n slaapn soet in. nk een kort tid hd m d mst vunderful

droem in min levtid. m foel sekr dt kein mensh vl find anstoot at min droem, vegn di nams af di grt levand persons givn darin. m giv ja di nams mt oprikti fereering n akting, n kein mensh kan is gegn eerli respekt, utom evl aktergedenks. d daadsaak dt m hd droemen om de, bevis dt m h respektful denkn om jene hoeg mns.

omtrent halv 12, dreen m miselv om in d bed, n dn droemen m, dt dar standn at min rekt side een gros ***engl*** in veibgestalt, mt viet kleeds, lang haar, n gros vings. in shio rekt haend holdn shi een book af d ferbetern teutonish fereensprak, n in shio link haend een svert f selvferteid. du engl saed mt lyd stem, "vak op molee. m is d teutonish geist, hu svev ovr di herts n gedenks af di folks in europa n nordamrika. m h een boodshap (message) f u, t nem mt u fan di teutonish kinds af nordamrika t nordvesli europa. ds book is een boodshap fan di teutonish kinds in nordamrika t deo elters in norvestli n midèleuropa, om dt de ms fereen sn spraks, so dt di kinds n di elters vl imr ferstand eenandr in d komtid als de don in d oldtid. nem ds book mt u t europa, n lat et vederdryk'is, n mk et bekant mang di teutons.

m droemen dt m vrdt so ershrekn. dt m var nt instand t beveg min tung, dn kmn een andr engl in mangestalt t d link side af min bed n saed, "is (be, sei) nt bang molee, m vensh t help u, n sprek f di svakos, hu eerli arbeid f een good menshlieband bestrev. min nam is theodore roosevelt. m is du usonaish (u. s. a.) geist, n lieb d teutonish spraks af min nederdeuch forfars. m vl sprek f u t da teutonish engl.

roosevelt — (*saed, vendand sg t da engl mt een aktverti beuging.*) uo herliheid, bhg t sag, vt dau

vl dt ds arm n helplos mn shl do n sag t d velt. hi is so ershrekn dt hi kn nt sprek, men m vl sprek f hi, n hi vl do vt m begeer, ven hi km t sigselv.

engl — m vl dt uo ekselens shl help ds oprikti mn, n tel hi t gaa t denchland, holland, danmark, norge, sverge, n england, f t beed di teutonish elters in europa, fan deo teutonish kinds n fervantos in in usona, kanada, australia n sydafrika t vedr fereen deo spraks, so dt al teutons kn ferstand eenandr in d tokom als deo forfars don in d oldtid. min frend hio hoeg majestat, keisr wilhelm, kn help hi mst, farvel.

engl, roosevelt. — da teutonish engl, h nu fersvindn n dauo ershrekenu, molee, is mndr. m vl vederhal (repeat) t dau, d grt boodshap fan da engl, vlk var, dt dau shl beed di elters n fervantos in old liebi europa fan deo kinds n fervantos in nordamrika australia n afrika t fereen deo old modertungs into een niu gemimsam modertung, vlk al teutons kn ferstand in tokom.

(hier fersvindn d engl).

m droemen darnak, dt m vrdt fervandeln t een viet duv, n flyen fan d stilmeer kyst ovr nordamrika, ovr d atlantish meer, ovr england, holland n norddeuchland t berlin. et var een lang n intresant fly. m var so myd nk min reise dt m muste utru miselv an d dak af d universitat bilding in berlin ovr nat. in d morgn flyen m vedr in duvgestalt t d dyrgardn, vor m krign frymaal (breakfest) mang di andr fogls, men de kun nt se m, f m var unsiktbar. m var fyrktli bang, dt di andr fogls vul biet mi. nk een kort tid flyen m an d dak af du avis, *tageblatt* n ruen nk een good ful maaltid.

nk m hd beseen di kirks, teatrs, museums, shools, gardns n fabriks in berlin flyen m an d dak af d keiserli palas.

do keisr hd een ekstra raad.

m droemen dt m flyen door een opn vindu af d keiserli palas into d kamr, vor hio hoeg majestat, keisr wilhelm, h kaln tsmn een besondr raad, f t bedenk n besprek mt sn hoeg raadgivos, vt var bst t do mt d teutonish fereensprak. m sitn leik een duv undr d tish, men niman kun se mi, f m var unsiktbar.

keisr wilhelm. — (*t sn raadgivos*). m h kaln u, min hoeg n gelernen raadgivos tsmn, f t sprek om, vt is bst t do mt d teutonish fereensprak. m h niuli lesn een book om et, vlk h meni good idees in et, dt is vert t nakdenk. om mogli, vul een algm teutonish fereensprak vrde seer bekvem n mk deuchland mr dan bfr d universitat af d velt, n d mst grt bookmarket t oplikt d velt n mk vio koopleut bekant in al londstreks. ds sprak af gemeen teutonish vords n romanish veetenshapli nams, kun mogshee, vrde studirn in di shools als een beitveig (by-branch) f erdbeshrivl, geshikte, kunst n veetenskap bei d side af vio eign modersprak. 2 leit fervant spraks kn gevis al leut lern in jungu. vt kn min hoeg raadgivos sag om teutonish?

(at ds punkt, spredn m min duvvings n hypn fan undr d tish anto d top af een stool, unsiktbar).

reikkanslo buelow. — uo hoeg keiserli majestat, nk min darfyrholdan, vul gevis een algm, leitlernen, eenfak, regli, selv-klar teutonish fereensprak vrde bekvem t vio ganz folkistam, n t d ganz menshu in literatur, velthandl n deplomatie; men m is dok bang, dt sodan een eenfak, regli n vellydand teutonish fereensprak mogte ferdrang vio old liebi modersprak, nk al kinds hd lernen t sprek et floedand in di folkishools. vn di maedns vaksn op, vul de ok sprek et t sn kinds, n dn vul dar entstand een niu modersprak, vlk vul ferdrang d old modersprak mitin 200 jaars.

prof. dr. grimm. — uo majestat, m glaub dt vio tokomi kinds skul n kn lern beid d old n d niu moderspraks, n dn shul vi overlat t vio nakkomos, vlk af di 2 spraks de vl beihold als deo national tung. om ,,teutonish" vul is instand t ferdrang vio old modertung, dn vul ,,panroman" odr een andr romanish fereensprak ok is instand t ferdrang (crowd out) deuch, english, skandinavish n hollandish. om een niu, regli, eenfak n vellyd-and veltsprek is gefarli t vio modersprak, dn is et gevis mr klog

t annem een heimish teutonish fereensprak, dan een fremd latinish sprak. teutonish is virkli een ferbetern heimish sprak af vio eign folkistam. een art platdeuch, vlk is mr aenli (similiar) t hollandish, skandinavish n english dan rein hoegdeuch. beid leibnitz n von bismark h raadn vio shrivos t innem mr platdeuch vorts into vio sprak.

(nu spredn m min duvvings n roopn
"amen", men m var unhoerbar.)

rabbi salomon. — m tank uo majestat fan min ganz hert f d inbeeding (invitation) t ds special bespreking af du international sprakfrag. af al folkistams trakt vi joods mogshee, mr dan andr leut nk een veltsprak, vlk vi hop vul mk al nations, besondr rusland, mr broderli n menshli. et mk kein fershil t vi, om d veltsprak is teutonish odr romanish, vn et kn nur vrde virkli een veltsprak. vio joodish folk find'is in al londs. m glaub dok dt d teutonish fereensprak, vn ferbetern n annemen bei een algm teutonish kongres, vul h een btr utsikt t vrde veltsprak, dan een romanish fereensprak, fdt di teutons is mr talrich n h mr dan 3 mals grootr utlondi handl. di gemeen grundvorts is ok mr aenli in di teutonish tungs dan in di romanish spraks, n darfyr, mr leit t fereen, ferstand, n infoer; als, english *brother*; deuch, *bruder*, skandinavish, holanddish n platduch *broder*. in di romanish spraks is d fershil mr groot; als, fransi, *frere*; spanish, *hermano;* italish, *fradre*. di romanos kn ok nt ferstand eenandr, utom besondr studium.

redakto lessing. — m kn nt inse, uo majestat, varom een algm teutonish fereensprak vul nt is good f deuchland n f al vio fervant teutonish gefolks. m kan nt denk om eni gefarli, odr nakdeelish folge fan anneming sodan sprak f, at mnst, erdbeshrivl, geshikte, kunst n veetenshap, om vio folkistam in holland, belgia, di 3 skandinavish londs, samt ostreich n sveis, vul ok annem et. om england n nordamrika shul vis sg t is t konservativ, vul vi dok h so grt n leitlernen sprak, dt vi kun opnem d kamp gegn d svaar n gemiksn english, als veltsprak. vio nutidi moderspraks kun dok ferbliv als folkispraks, veil d eenfak, regli n ferbetern teutonish fereensprak kun bruk'is als een niu hoegdeuch, nk al teutons hd lernen et, n leikn et good genog, t annem et als deo gemeensam national sprak, sonst (else) kun al teutons nur studir et f erdbeshrivl n geshikte, n bruk deo fershili cld modertungs f al andr behoevs.

(at ds oogblik flyen m omkring d kramr
n tankn god.)

shio majestat, da keisera --- m h, mt intresse, horkn t uo overleging, om d teutonish fereensprak, n m h ok lesn d niu teutonish book af hr. molee, hu h een grt lieb f platdeuch. als ds sprak beru fiel an d gefoel n gesinning, glaub m dt di veibs shul ok mitsprek. et vul vrde seer bekvem f vio deuch folk, so vel als f vio teutonish nabors, om vi al hd een leit eenfak n regli gemeensam sprak. vio books n avises vul dn vrde mr lesn in di utlonds. deuch is svaar t lern t fremd leut, vegn di unregli *der die das des dem den*, n vegn di svaar deuch dativs, akusativs, infinitiv, subjuntivs, omlyds n personal endings in di tidvorts. mi kn erinr ho svaar et var f m, t lern di unreglihеids n utnemls in di english n fransi spraks. nu, om et var mogli f vi t annem een mr eenfak n regli gemeensam sprak, glaub m et vul vrde een segn (blessing) f vio kinds in d tokom.

et vul vrde mr leit f al modrs t erzie sn kinds, n vio nakkomos vul nt is dvingn t studir so meni spraks, om de hd d gemeensam teutonish. m leik besondr di 4 artikls in niu teutonish, *do, da, du, di.* de is al vellydand, n vn dar is 4 artikls, is d sprak mr klar n livhaft, n d sami artikl, behoev nt vederhal'is so seer oft, als vn dar is nur een artikl, als d english "*the*". vn vio liebi hollandish n skandinavish nabors is vilig t annem d teutonish fereensprak into deo shools f erdbeshrivl n geshikte, dn glaub m dt vio deuch folk n regiring shul help d good saak forvards, so snel als mogli.

(m droemen dt m flyen t da hoeg n
liebverti keisera, n legn m at shio foots.)

kronprins --- uo mojestats, fadr, moder n vio hoeg raadgivos, vn een gemeensam teutonish fereensprak var virkli mogli t gradvis infoer in al teutonish shools n londs door d studir af erdbeshrivl n geshikte, dn glaub m et vul is een good tng f vio liebi faderland. om vi vl nt annem een grt teutonish fereensprak, vl trusheinli, een andr veltsprak is annemen, n dn vl vi imr h een svaar n unregli sprak, vlk kn nimr vrde een virkli veltsprak, f et is nu t svaar n unregli f utlandos t lern.

om al teutons fereenen sg om een eenfak n regli gemeensam sprak, vul et vrde mr lesn n sprekn in sydamrika sovel als in vio naborlonds, russia, ungaria, italia n frans. et vul is mr leit t infoer et in vio kolonis. mt sodan grt teutonish n leitlernbar gemensam sprak, kun vi h d fergnygan t sprek et mt al vio fervant nations. m denk et vul is een grt eer f deuchland t gaa foran n help infoer d teutonish fereensprak, at mnst, f d studie af erdbeshrivl n geshikte, om vio good n eerverti nabors in ostreich, sveis, holland n di 3 skandinavish

londs vul ok infoer et, als een shoolstudie. m hop ok england n di fereenen staats af nordamrika vl anmem et.

reikkanslo buelow --- om uo majestat shul glaub dt et is eni gefar dt, een andr fremdarti veltsprak mogte fielleit (probably) annem'is, durand ds jaarhundr, vul et gevis is btr f d deuch folk n f vio teutonish folkistam t annem d forslagn n ferbetern teutonish fereensprak. et is d mst eenfak in sprakleer n d mst selvklar n ekonomish in vortshat af al di niu spraks. teutonish h ok d mst rektferdi grundlag f een veltsprak. di 20,000 gevoonli vorts shl is teutonish, n di 100,000 veetenshapli vorts shl is als nu fan di romanish n griekish spraks. et is vel tru, dt meni af di teutons ferstand romanish vorts, men nt d grt masse af d folk. fdt meni af vio folk h studirn, latin, shul de nt straf'is darfyr, n dving'is t annem een lautr romanish sprak als veltsprak. di teutonos h omtrent 100 eenjens (millions) mr leut dan di romanos, n mr dan 3 mals mr ships n velthandl. darfyr glaub m dt d tokomish veltsprak ms is basirn an di teutonish vorts, so fern als d 20,000 gevoonli vorts angaa. om di teutons hd nur 10,000 gemeen vorts tsmn, kun de ferstand eenandr.

m denk et is een glykli omstand dt d forslag f een gemeensam fereensprak h kmn fan di foreenen staats, vlk is d grootest teutonish land. et vl giv d forslag een mr international karaktr n h grt influs an di amrikanos, t gaa tsmn mt deuchland, holland n skandinavia. do ferfato af teutonish, hr molee, is af norgish n deuch afstaming. een mr international anfang kn mn nt denk sg. deuchland ms dok gaa foran, vegn eto hoeg gelernenu in spraks, n vegn eto grt idialismu. utom help fan di fershili teutonish regirings, kn kein fereensprak annem'is. om nt di deuch fyrstos hd helpn martin luther, vul d ''reformation'' nt h gelingn. om nt keisr konstantin hd mkn d kristli religion d staat religion, at dt tid, vul mogshee paulus'on predikan nt h gelingn, so vel als et don. om eni folkistam h d rekt n d makt t infoer een veltsprak, ms al gefolks inse dt di teutons tsmn h dt rekt n dt makt, utom t shad eni andr grt folkistam mt d sami rekt.

mi dromen dt m lign at di foots af da gud keisera, n seen vekselvis at do grt keisr n do kronprins.)

hio majestat, keisr wilhelm --- min hoeg n gelernen raadgivos, m vensh dt u undersoek ds grt veltsprakifrag, n lat m veet uo eraktings een andr tid. m h dok lesn n hoern so fiel om ''d teutonish fereensprak'', dt m kn nu inse, dt et vul vrde

seer bekvem f vio ganz teutonish folkistam, evn om vi blot infoern et in di shools f erdbeshrivl n geshikte, so dt al kun lern t ferstand n sprek et, so vel als deo old moderspraks. vn al teutons annem et f geografistudie, n darbei mk et international, vul trusheinli di romanish n rusish nations ok benyt d sami algm geografie in di hoegr shools, so dt d ganz bildn velt vul ferstand et.

m vensh meni af min professos vul erortr ds frag n dryk sn meenings in di avises n monatshrifts, n darbei kn vi km t mr klaru n national bevustu angaali een algm teutonish fereensprak. deuchland kn nt gaa aleen in ds underneml. m vl bald utsend een circular briv t al teutonish majestats n presidents, t utfind vt utsikt dar is f d anneml af een gemeensam velt shoolsprak. et vul help d saak fiel om di teutonish gesantos t deuchland, vul hold een erortering af ds frag, als een forloopi kongres. om et vis sg dt d teutonish fereensprak, at mnst f erdbeskrvl n geshikte, h findn anklang, vl mogli shio majestat, wilhelmine af holland, inbeed (invite) di teutonish regirings t send delegats t een algm teutonish sprakkongres, t eenir sg an d bookstaving, sprakleer n vortshat af 20,000 vorts door een 3 firas (⅓) meertal, n darnak bereed een shoolbook an algm erdbeshirvl mt 300 feerkortels n mt een anhang (appendix) om good beneml(ettiguette), om eerliheid, helpsamu, di 10 gebids, n ho t bevar korperli gesundu, nsf.

> m droemen nu dt m hd hoern so meni gud tings in d deuch palas, dt min hert var so ful, dt m kun nt uthold mr.

m spredn nu min duvvings n buikn so hoefli als m kun t deo majestats, do keisr, da keisera, do kronprins n di hoeg raadgivos n saed ''god bevar d good deuch keiserli familie n deuchland, d land af selvdenkos, d land af d ''reformation''. god bevar d land af martin luther, af kant, goethe, schiller, lessing, heine, schleyer, schopenhauer grimm, homboldt, fredrik do grto, bismark, moltke, keisr wilhelm do grto, n keisr wilhelm 2a, do viso (wise one).

m denkn bei miself, ''an d festland af europa, ms eidr deuchland, odr rusia spiel d hovdrolle. et is ja gevis btr f d velt, dt deuchland vrde mr sterk dan rusia; dt di bildn teutons h d overhand, dan di slavonos n mongolos. al festlandi teutons shul mk een bund f selvferteid".

m flyen dn t d slot af deo majestats af danmark, norge sverge, dn rg t dt af holland, england, n rg t theodore roosevelt in d ''viet huus" in vashington, usona (u. s. a.), n darnak t takoma.

sumiring (*summary*).

m glaub nu, dt m h bevisn fuldstandi, bei teori n praktis, dt t e u t o n i s h kn bruk'is f al menshli zveks, f vlk een sprak behoev'is. m h oversetn fan d bibl, m h beedn n predikn in teutonish; als, "d h e e r'o n b e e d", n min artikl, "om k i r k s n r e l i g i o n", (s. 85). m h ok shrivn geografie, biografie n dikt (poesie) in et; als, "d g l y k l i l a n d" m h ok shrivn somting leik filosofie n veetenshap in teutonish; f bsp, in min erortering (discussion) om "s p r a k l e e r, f o r s i l b s, n n a k s i l b s". vn mn vl shriv mr om filosofie n veetenshap, behoev mn blot t inshuv (einschieben) mr romanish n griekish veetenshapli vorts, als do'is nu in deuch, skandinavish n hollandish. di heufi gemeen n ferbindand vorts bliv (remain) di sami in filosofie n veetenshap, als in gevoonli samsprekan, handl, deplomatie n dikting.

vn mn vl shriv teutonish brivs, odr een afhandling, kn mn bruk di teutonish gemit (material), nak ds teutonish sprakleer, geist n forbild, odr vn mn h nt vorts genog in d nuisand (present) teutonish, kn mn bruk di old english, deuch odr skandinavish vorts, until een sprakkongres h utvidn (extended) d vortshat t 20,000 vorts. vn mn inshuv english, deuch odr skandinavish vorts, nak d lond af do ferfato, kn mn gevoonli ferstand di inshuvn vorts fan d samhang, odr mn kn opsoek d bedyd af di niu vorts in een betrefi leksikon.

et vul is een glykli omstand om een nation vul mk teutonish ganz national. m glaub dt om di teutons fereenen sg an een gemeensam teutonish sprak, vul skandinavia is d eena (first, erste) folk t infoer et ganz, nk 50 jaars af beistudi f geografie n geshikte, om deuchland, ostreik, sveis, belgia n holland vul blot fersprek t studir geografie in et 30 minuts jede shooldag in al geografie klases. et vl betal sg f deuchland aleen t fereenfak sn sprak. d danish leut kn, utom tveifl, ferstand teutonish mst leit, fdt so meni af de ferstand danish, deuch n svergish, n danish is ok seer fiel leik hollandish n platdeuch. at een tid var platdeuch, besondr undr d regiring af erik af pommeren, sprekn at d hof af danmark, n bei di hoegr beamtos mr dan danish. de denkn een tid sogar t mk platdeuch d national sprak als di hollandos h don.

di 3 skandinavish folk is besvaarn (afflicted) mt spraks, sprekn af t venig leut. dar is meni veetenshapli books n ensyklopedias, vlk loon sg nt t ferleg, (publish), f dt dar is t venig koopos (market). ds omstand vl naturli mk di 3 skan-

dinavish londs n holland mr villig t annem een grootr fereensprak.

in femam, (mai) nekst jaar (1907), vl m gaa t europa, n lev dar d rest af min tid, fdt dar is mr intresse f een teutonish fereensprak in europa dan in amrika. norge n deuchland is di londs fan vor (wo) min forfars kmn. m glaub dok dt danmark vul is min bst virkiplas, fdt danmark is in so livhaft forkeer (omgang) mt deuchland, norge n sverge, n stand ok in good ferhold mt england.

min afsikt is t koop een landgut (farm, gaard) f een 40,000 krones (marks), vlk vul giv m een inkom af 2,000 odr 2,400 krones jaarli, so lang m lev, n nk dt vul m giv et t d universitat in koopenhavn, f t utnam (appoint)een af deo professos (hoegleeros) t hold een fordrag, af mnst 5000 vorts in gunst af d teutonish fereensprak, jede jaar an d 3a dag af eenam (jan), n lat it overset'is into danish, deuch e english n inryk'is, at mnst in een danish, norgish, deuch n english avis odr monatshrift, jede jaar. f t ferstand di niu vorts, kn di lesos fertel'is om di vortsliste in teutonish. do professo kn ok nem intredpries fan di tohoeros. nak een algm teutonish fereensprak is annemen, shl do ervaenen professo hold fordrag ovr d teutonish literatur, n om d bst utdrykings, n ho t spred teutonish mang utlondi, hoegshools, f imr in d tokom, so als t mk ds fereensprak, mt ferbetring n korrigiring, so international als mogli.

om deuchland, england n amrika shl nt vensh t anslut sg t teutonish, at mnst f geografie studie, dn shl do forervaenen professo, hold fordrags in gunst af een skandinavish sprakfereening, mit holland n island om mogli. do saed professo kn shriv sn fordrag in sn frietids, een 3 t 4 monats forut n les et ovr so dat hi kan forles et floedand n deutli. et vul ok is good om hi kun sprek et t een klas eenmal d veek, t yb sg in spreking teutonish.

et vul is een seer good tng f vio nakkomos om sm rich mns n vbs, vul oprikt sodan fordragfonds in andr shools in europa n amrika, mt di nams af di good givos. et vl h mr good influs an d velt, dan t oprikt een bookeri odr kolleg. hu vl do et? om m var een rich mn, kun m h don mr good in ds riktting, men m kn blot giv d velt min tid, intellekt n hert mt nur venig peng t giv.

m h meni anbefeels fan avises, tidshrifts, professos, pastos, anvalts, ferfatos n riktos in gunst af ds teutonish fereensprak mang al teutonish leut n spraks, men m vl nt infoer de hier, als m veet dt di hoeg n gerlernen heeren, fruen n regir-

ings, vl dok overdenk ds grs saak selv, n shriv darom in di avises n tidshrifts, n korrigir min feils.

m hop n beed, dt min livarbeid vl find een frendli n goodmodi emfang mang di teutonish professos, pastos, redaktos n shrivos, samt mang vio hoeg keisers, kings, kingas n presidents, f t drag di teutons tsmn in sprak, pengvesn, maat, vikt, kleeding n veetenshap. — amen.

inhold (*contents*).

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ferbetringa.

nak mi had drykn en bindn dis book, lesn mi, hier en dar, fan fershili spraka, fyr to se vilk var di meest vellydande. mi beopaktn den dat vio liebi teutonish spraka ha nit genog vokala fyr velkling. vi al vensh nit nur to mak teutonish "regli, selfklar, rein en ekonomish", men ok "vellydande," so dat kein andr folkstam vil vorde instand to mak een betr fereensprak. mi ha, darfyr, beraadn mi mit gelernen englandos, deuchos, skandinavos en hollandos om di ferbetringa givn untn. de denkn al dat et vul is een good ferandring in teutonish. al di andr vorta en regla ferbliv als de is; dus—

1) ***meertalbilding.*** set "***s***" nak vokala, en set "***a***" nak konsonanta; so "*een fru, 2 frus; een dag, 2 daga.* ("a" is oft beid du latinish en du skandinavish meertalteekn).

2) "*and, heid, ion, tat, hav*" ferandr'is to "***ande, hei, io, ta, ha***"; so, *singande* (singend, singing); *herlihei* (herliheid); *natio*,(nation), *natioli* (national) *natiolihei* (nationalitat) *universita* (universitat), *vi ha* (vi hav). "*ha*" is seer oft hoern mang di skandinavos; als, *me ha tvo hesta*" (vi ha 2 paarda).

italiash, esperanto, japanish en finish ha to fiel endvokala. man vorde myd fan di evig vederkeerande "***a, o, u, i***". "teutonish" vil nu hav ungefaer so meni endvokala als in griekish, en vorde vokalrich genog, mit sin moderat afveksling af vokala en konsonanta. vi mus dok erinr dat du best eigenshap in jede sprak is "doorsiktihei, reglihei en ekonomie." in femam (mai) dis jaar, 1907, hop mi to gaa to du "*musa stad*", berlin to lev, en vorde in *berlino.*

uo velvenshande, elias molie.

MAY 9 1907

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